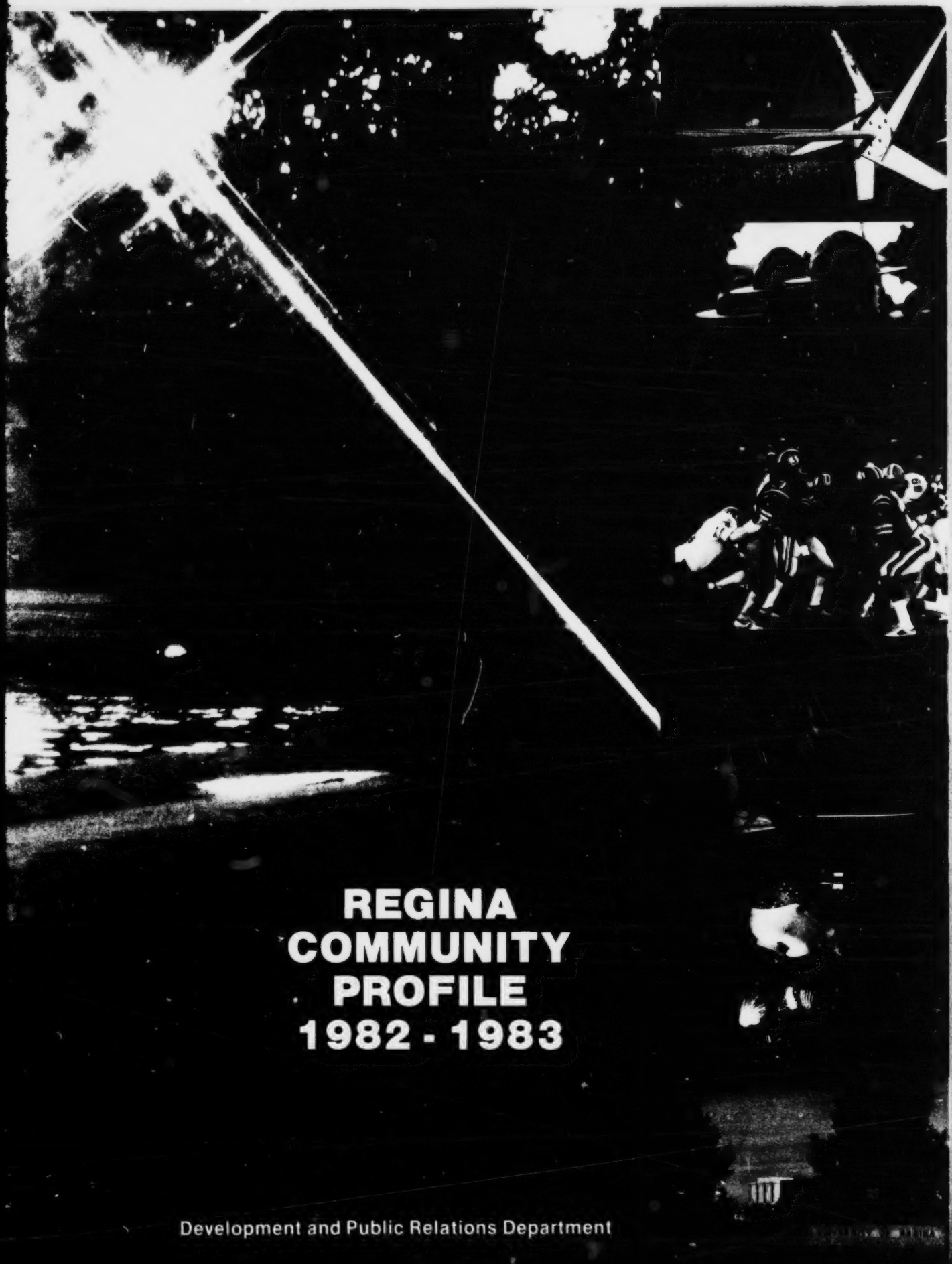

REGINA COMMUNITY PROFILE 1982 - 1983

Development and Public Relations Department

ISSN 0225-0497

CITY OF REGINA

COMMUNITY PROFILE

1982 - 1983

Regina

This authoritative reference work contains social statistics to show how Reginans live, work, spend, save and govern themselves and economic statistics to measure the City's business, banking, growth, transportation and resource development.

We have endeavoured to provide accurate and up-to-date information on the City of Regina. This particular publication is current as of December 31, 1981.

We wish to recognize and express our appreciation for the contributions from all sources as indicated throughout this publication. This Community Profile would not be possible without their input.

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Regina

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City of Regina

History

The buffalo kill was an event of vital importance to the Western Canadian Indians. Buffalo provided food, leather, and in the cold winter, fur hides provided the much needed warmth.

A place in southern Saskatchewan acquired more than passing fame as a slaughtering point for these prairie animals. Situated at the intersection of a well beaten buffalo trail and a small creek, a pile of buffalo bones six feet high and forty feet in diameter had been erected.

The Cree Indians called it Oskunah-Kasas-Take, "The Place of the Pile of Burnt Bones". The Indians held a superstition that the bones would attract other buffalo to the site for slaughter.

In 1857, the explorer, Captain Palliser, misunderstanding the Indian word Oskunah-Kasas-Take recorded it in his diary as "Wascana", by which name the creek at the site has since been known. The settlement meanwhile adopted the name "Pile O' Bones".

Since 1857, Regina has grown and matured into an important and influential Western Canadian centre. Her development from a "Pile O' Bones" can be attributed to the exciting events of the early years, and to the spirit and dedication exhibited by her early pioneers -- a pride which has remained a part of the Queen City today.

1881 - Edward Carss, claimed to be first settler on Wascana.

1882 - Canadian Pacific Railroad reached the settlement.

- Pile O' Bones was renamed "Regina" in honour of the reigning Queen Victoria.
- North West Mounted Police moved their headquarters from Fort Walsh to Regina.

1883 - First issue of the newspaper published March 1, Nicholas Flood Davin was Editor.

- Regina was incorporated as territorial town December 1. Mr. D. L. Scott, Q.C. was first Mayor.

1884 - First local exhibition held and offered $1,500 in prizes, and attracted 986 entries.

1885 - Riel Rebellion.

- Riel hanged at the N.W.M.P. Barracks November 16.

1886 - First Territorial Board of Education established.

1889 - Union schools established in Regina and Calgary; qualified to teach elementary and high school studies.

1891 - University of Saskatchewan Act passed by Dominion Government.

1893 - Regina Normal School established with Dr. Goggin as first principal.

1903 - Regina, with a population of 3,000 was incorporated as a City, June 19.

1905 - Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1906 - Regina named the capital of the Province of Saskatchewan.

1908 - Provincial Education Association established.

- Board of Governors organized to choose a site for the University of Saskatchewan.

- Construction commenced on the Legislative Building.

1909 - Cornerstone for Legislative Building laid October 4, by His Excellency Earl Grey - Governor General of Canada.

1911 - Inaugural run of first streetcar, July 28.

1912 - Legislative Building officially opened October 12, by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught.

- Regina Cyclone.

1916 - Imperial Oil Refinery built.

- Eaton's opened a retail store.

1918 - Simpson's opened a mail order house.

1920 - R.J. Groome of Regina, Canada's first commercial air pilot.

- First licensed aerodrome opened in Regina.

The 30's were bad years for all. Extreme drought on the Prairies added to the devastation wrought by worldwide depression. Thousands were on relief in Regina, as was the case everywhere. In 1935, a mass movement of unemployed assembled in Regina to travel to Ottawa to meet with the Federal Government. However, clashes occurred to terminate the movement and a policeman was killed. A Federal investigation followed in Regina and a delegation of the unemployed was taken to Ottawa for consultation with the Cabinet. This was known as the Regina Riot and was but a local episode in a national calamity.

During the post Second World War period, Regina began to benefit from the exploration of oil and gas. Exploration commenced in 1949 and intensified during the 1950's. In 1951, an oil pipeline linked Regina with the oil fields of Alberta and eastern refineries.

1953 - City's Golden Jubilee.

1955 - Provincial Museum of Natural History opened by the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada, in celebration of the Province's Golden Jubilee.

1956 - New Post Office opened.

- Cement plant established.
- Geriatric Centre, now known as Wascana Hospital constructed.

1957 - Natural gas provided in Regina.

1959 - Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip visited Regina.

- United Appeal organized.
- Year construction record achieving $35,000,000.00.

The early and middle sixties saw continued, intensive development in Regina. New areas were annexed to the City to accommodate an expanding population which was growing at the rate of 4,500 a year. Newcomers were finding excellent employment opportunities in an expanding economy. Old industries were extended and new ones established. Some larger manufacturing plants were becoming evident beyond the City limits. The City itself began developing the fully-serviced Ross Industrial Park to promote and facilitate this new industrial growth. Many regional shopping areas and centres reached out from the central core of the City. Churches and schools multiplied and numerous other facilities came into being to accommodate the needs of a growing city.

1961 - New Court House opened.

1962 - New Public Library opened.

- Wascana Centre Authority established with its 100 year plan to build and preserve a vast area of Regina for parks, recreation, government, education and cultural institutions and activities.

1963 - Regina celebrated 60 years as a City.

- Cornerstone laid for new Regina Campus, University of Saskatchewan.
- Kalium Corporation commenced construction of its potash solution mine 30 miles west of Regina and opened an office in the City.
- Saskatchewan Power Corporation opened its architectural award winning office complex and the City sold its electrical generating and distributing facilities to the Corporation.
- City administration moved from the "Gingerbread Palace", the old City Hall on 11th Avenue, to the old Post Office on the corner of 11th Avenue and Scarth Street to make way for the Midtown Centre.

1965 - New construction reached an all-time high.

- Northgate Mall, Regina's first enclosed shopping centre opened.

1967 - Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts officially opened.

- Regina Campus, University of Saskatchewan opened.
- Opening of the new headquarters building of the Saskatchewan Government Telephones.

In the late sixties and early seventies Regina's downtown core began to take on a new look with the construction of the Midtown Centre, Avord Tower, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building and the Regina Inn. Even the outer limits of the City were involved in this additional growth with the completion of the Plains Hospital, the new southern Saskatchewan Base Hospital in 1973.

The educational field witnessed changes as well. The public and collegiate boards were amalgamated into one Public School Board and a similar reorganization was made in the Separate School System. Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, a branch of the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences opened in Regina during this period. Regina Campus, University of Saskatchewan also voted itself a new name - University of Regina.

1971 - Canadian Western Agribition incorporated as an annual livestock show and sale.

1972 - Simpson Sears expanded their warehouse facilities, making it their largest west of the Lakehead.

- Grey Nuns Hospital was sold to the Provincial Government and was renamed the Pasqua Hospital.
- City transferred ownership and control of the Regina Airport to the Federal Government.

1973 - Air Canada Silver Broom held in Regina, in March.

- Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

1974 - Regina General Hospital sold to the Provincial Government.

- Women were admitted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.

1975 - Record land sales in Ross Industrial Park.

- Building permits in the City reached an all time high totalling $152,121,000.00.
- Southland Mall opened.
- Regina played host to the first Western Canada Summer Games.
- 1800 block Scarth Street permanently closed to traffic and construction of Regina's first pedestrian mall commenced and was called Scarth Street Mall.
- Canadian Government proclaimed Canadian Western Agribition as Canada's International Livestock Show.
- Burgesses approved construction of a new City Hall.

1976 - Construction surpassed all records with total permits reaching a value of $177,670,000.00.

- Some of the major construction projects underway or nearing completion included the Sheraton Centre, Chateau Tower, Humford House and numerous apartment and multi-family dwelling developments.
- Regina's International Urban Development Competition awarded to the Duplay Team of Paris, France, for their development concept for the centre of the City.
- Regina played host to the 1976 McDonald Brier, the Canadian Curling Championships.
- Official opening of the new Regina City Hall, December 14.

1977 - Construction record attained with building permits totalling $183,919,000.00.

- Construction commenced on the new Royal Bank Tower and the $100 million Cornwall Centre to include the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office, the Saskatchewan Telecommunications Head Office and the new Eaton's Department Store.

- Y.M.C.A. expansion became operational in January.
- Y.W.C.A. expansion became functional in the autumn.
- Ag-Ex Pavillion in the Exhibition Grounds commenced construction.
- $7.7 million Agridome opened in July.
- Burgesses approved Taylor Field expansion.

Noted for its warm western hospitality, the Queen City in recent years was preparing for, and strengthening its capabilities as a major convention centre in Western Canada. New hotels and motels with convention facilities increased, while existing ones were renovated to accommodate the rapidly growing tourist and convention industry.

1978 - Regina celebrated its 75th Anniversary.

- Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip visited Regina in July. Her Majesty unveiled a bronze plaque officially naming Queen Elizabeth II Court, the garden and court area in front of City Hall.
- McCallum Hill Limited, one of the City's oldest and most prominent companies, celebrated their 75th birthday at the same time and presented the City with a Mayor's Chain of Office. The City in return presented McCallum Hill Limited with an engraved plaque.
- The City's 75th Anniversary project, the new Regina City Police Headquarters opened on December 14.
- Regina's first live dinner theatre opened.
- First unlicensed disco opened, becoming a popular night spot for all age groups.
- I.P.S.C.O. announced their two phase expansion program. Phase I commenced with the construction of an additional rolling mill.
- Cable Regina was instituted providing two additional television networks and closed circuit television was made available through the Co-operative Programming Network.
- T.C. Douglas Building, the new Provincial Government office complex at 23rd Avenue and Albert Street opened.

As the Seventies came to a close, Regina's downtown re-development program was visibly underway. Construction of the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Head Office, the first portion of the Cornwall Centre Development was completed and officially opened as the W. C. Fines Building in the spring of 1979. The T. Eaton Company announced its decision to relocate their department store to the Cornwall Centre. Sears announced it would relocate there as well, as part of the Cornwall Centre expansion, announced in late 1979.

1979 - Expanded seating accommodation, new office and dressing room facilities for the Saskatchewan Roughrider Football Club were officially opened in June.

- Visit of Their Excellencies Governor General Schreyer and Mrs. Schreyer and family to Regina in July.

- Acquisition of the Imperial Oil property in the northeast section of Regina which enabled the City to plan for future industrial and commercial development.

- Official opening of the Relax Inn Hotel located at the easterly entrance of the City, which provides travellers with convenient and economic accommodation.

- Residential expansion continued in the northwest and southeast portions of the City.

- Regina experienced a record year of 37 new dining establishments opening which resulted in the City having one of the highest number of restaurants per capita in Canada.

Regina saw buoyant times in the Seventies. A feeling of accomplishment and pride in a viable community. While retaining prominence in agriculture, the City has capitalized on industrial and commercial opportunities which has earned Regina respect as one of the most progressive centres in Canada.

As the Queen City entered a new decade, there was an air of optimism and confidence. With anticipated secondary industries resulting from the development of natural resources in the north, Regina was assured continued progress and prosperity.

If 1980 was any indication of what was in store for the next ten years, then Regina would not lack in progress, enthusiasm and community participation. Regina joined with other Saskatchewan communities to celebrate Saskatchewan's 75th Anniversary. On September 4, the City was host to the Governor General, Prime Minister, Lord Mayor of London and many other dignitaries at a special Celebrate Saskatchewan luncheon.

1980 - Marj Mitchell Curling Rink captured the Women's World Curling Championship.

- Regina Red Sox Baseball Team and the Regina Rowing Club won national titles.

- Regina Rams were crowned as the Canadian Junior Football Champions winning the coveted Armadale Cup.

- Former City Hall at Eleventh Avenue and Scarth Street became the permanent home of the Globe Theatre and the Plains Historical Museum.

- Royal Bank opened its new Saskatchewan Head Office complex at Eleventh Avenue and Hamilton Street.

- Carriage Square, a downtown shopping mall and hotel, replaced the former Drake Hotel at Eleventh Avenue and Rose Street.

- Official opening of Regina's $17.1 million Primary Sewage Treatment Plant. Regina was the first city in western Canada to have three extensive systems to treat sewage.

- Under rail relocation, the new line from Rowatt to the CPR Tyvan line officially opened. It replaced the abandoned Lewvan line within the City which makes way for the future Lewvan Expressway.

During 1981, Regina continued to change at a rapid rate. Population growth (161,304) remained steady and manageable with an increase of 19.1% since the last census was taken in June of 1976 (149,593). Most dramatic, however, was the physical change that took place in the downtown core:

- The Traders Building, located at the south-east corner of the Scarth Street Mall, was demolished.

- A controversial issue not yet solved, was the approval for demolition of the McCallum Hill Building, one of Regina's first highrises, on the south-west corner of the Scarth Street Mall.
- At the north end of the Scarth Street Mall, the newly renovated City Hall/Post Office was designated a heritage site by City Council.
- Across the Mall, the Bank of Montreal, Main Branch, began falling to the wrecker's ball to make way for a new head office for Saskatchewan.
- Late August 1981 saw the opening of the Cornwall Centre, a $130 million project on approximately ten acres encompassing the new head office of Sask-Tel, Eaton's, over 90 retail outlets, and four theatres.
- South Railway Street was renamed Saskatchewan Drive.
- The Robert Simpson Company Limited, the well-known department store on the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Hamilton Street closed its doors after many decades of serving Regina customers.
- Two old movie houses, the Met and the Broadway closed down following the opening of four Famous Players movie theatres in the Cornwall Centre.
- The Eaton-Dominion Mall was renamed Centennial Mall following Eaton's move to the Cornwall Centre. Sears Limited took over Eaton's old premises with their catalogue sales centre and bargain centre.
- Dairy Producers Co-Operatives Ltd. was relocated to expanded facilities on the former Imperial Oil site on Winnipeg Street.

During 1981, the City of Regina introduced exclusive bus lanes for use during peak traffic hours and the Transit Service underwent a review of its operations with the result that Telebus service was suspended.

A portion of the Lewvan Expressway from McKinley Avenue to Tenth Avenue was officially opened.

Once again, Regina athletes had an exciting year. "The Best is Yet to Come" slogan proved to be true for the Saskatchewan Roughriders as the team came from a two-win and fourteen-loss situation in 1980 to a nine-win and seven-loss season in 1981. The ever-faithful fans continued to break all attendance records.

The Regina Rams of the Canadian National Football League again took the Canadian Championship for the coveted Armadale Cup.

In March of 1981, the City of Regina, was awarded the 1983 Air Canada Silver Broom.

The first in a series of man-made lakes was officially filled in A. E. Wilson Park.

One of Regina's oldest homes, the Turgeon/Logan residence was designated a heritage property by City Council. It was lifted from its moorings at 2320 Angus Street and moved to a temporary location until it could be permanently located and restored as a youth hostel.

Ross Industrial Park moved ahead by developing a sixth phase; 320 acres of fully serviced industrial land would be added to the market over the next few years. Some of the larger developments that took place were:

- Coca Cola Limited officially opened a new $4 million plant in Ross Industrial Park.
- Hoechst Canada Inc. began construction of a 42,000 square foot facility for the production of its wild oat herbicide "Hoegrass".
- Paragon Business Forms (Western) Limited officially opened a new 31,360 square foot office and manufacturing plant at a cost of $1.5 million on 2.4 acres in Ross Industrial Park.

For a more detailed history, contact City of Regina, Development and Public Relations Department.

Location

The City of Regina is located in the south central part of the province of Saskatchewan, which is in Census Division No. 6.

Regina is approximately on the same parallel and mid-way between the cities of Calgary and Winnipeg. The international border is 160.9 kilometers (100 miles) to the south.

Latitude - Longitude

Latitude	50°	26' north
Longitude	104°	40' west

Market Boundaries

The City of Regina currently serves the population of southern Saskatchewan. It should be clear that there is no well defined boundary to a market area, its extent being greatly influenced by the subject matter. In fact, cities from this part of the province, such as Moose Jaw and Swift Current, have their own small trading area. For many reasons then, there is much overlapping of these centres.

Consequently, for our purpose, we will assume the market area to follow the boundaries of Federal Census Division No. 6. This area includes Metropolitan Regina and several satellite communities. According to Statistics Canada, 186,029 persons inhabited the area in 1976. This figure would represent approximately 20.2% of the overall population of the province.

Proximity to Major Centres	Kilometers	Road Miles
Calgary	762.8	474
Edmonton	785.4	488
Vancouver	1,821.8	1,132
Winnipeg	576.1	358
Toronto	2,669.9	1,659
Ottawa	2,788.9	1,733
Montreal	2,978.9	1,851
Minneapolis	1,297.1	806
Denver	1,424.3	885
Chicago	2,011.7	1,250

Regina's Elevation

The City of Regina's elevation is 577.4 meters (1,894 feet) above mean sea level.

Wascana Basin

Regina lies in the shallow basin of Wascana Creek which flows northwest to the Qu'Appelle Valley, some 32.2 kilometers northeast of the City.

Surrounding Elevations

The principal height of land is on the east and southeast, where Moose Mountain ridge rises some 150 meters in 80 kilometers. A very slight rise of ground 32 kilometers to the west divides the Wascana Basin from the Moose Jaw Creek Basin.

Source: Weather Office, Regina Airport, April 1982.

Climate:

Barometer

577.4 meters (1,894 feet) above mean sea level.

Prevailing Winds

The tendency to a southeast surface wind is noticeable at night and whenever the circulation is light. As a result, southeast is the prevailing wind direction both by greatest time and greatest mileage.

Climate Characteristics

The Regina region possesses a continental climate to a marked degree - more so than either Winnipeg or Edmonton. Extreme variability of temperature and low water vapour content of the air are distinguishing characteristics of the continental climate. Regina is slightly west of the centre of the North American continent and so seldom feels the modifying influence of those two great inland extensions of the ocean - the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay. To the west, the Rocky Mountains form an effective barrier to the transport of water vapour from the Pacific Ocean. As a result, Regina averages about 398 millimetres of precipitation per year.

Peaks and Lows

June is the month of greatest precipitation - December is the driest. Average monthly temperatures for 1981 were a low of -14.1° Celsius (-6.6° Fahrenheit) in December and a high of +20.4° Celsius (+68.7° Fahrenheit) in August. The yearly extremes for 1981 were a low of -36.5° Celsius (-33.7° Fahrenheit) and a high of +36.7° Celsius (+98.1° Fahrenheit).

The Continental climate gives Regina high totals of sunshine and relatively little cloud.

With respect to the wind velocity throughout the year - average 22 kilometers per hour. The frost free season averages 107 days.

Source: Weather Office, Regina Airport, April 1982.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS

Year	Mean Maximum Temp.	Mean Minimum Temp.	Extreme Maximum Temp.	Extreme Minimum Temp.	Mean Temp.	Total Rain-fall	Total Snow-fall	Total Precip. Water Equiv.	Sunshine Hours	Mean Wind Speed	Maximum Wind	Date
Normal	8.3	-4.2			2.1	292.3	114.8	397.9	2278.0	21.6		
1972	6.6	-5.3	37.8	-43.3	1.0	247.7	125.7	343.9	2129.2	20.6	39.2	Feb. 16
1973	9.4	-3.0	34.4	-38.9	3.2	320.0	119.9	407.2	2280.1	19.4	113.6	Jun. 3
1974	8.0	-4.5	35.6	-41.1	1.8	305.3	133.9	414.0	2298.9	18.7	92.8	Feb. 8
1975	8.1	-4.2	37.4	-34.8	2.0	374.2	139.1	476.6	2258.4	19.4	98.0	Oct. 4
1976	10.1	-3.3	37.2	-37.3	3.4	324.9	108.0	403.1	2561.0	20.6	128.0	Oct. 14
1977	9.8	-3.3	32.3	-40.6	3.3	297.3	59.0	345.1	2397.3	17.2	137.0	Aug. 24
1978	8.0	-4.1	35.4	-36.4	2.0	335.6	74.6	384.8	2429.2	19.4	124.0	Nov. 4
1979	7.6	-4.9	36.2	-36.6	0.95	189.2	134.8	286.1	2388.1	19.6	126.0	Apr. 17
1980	9.9	-3.7	37.2	-38.0	3.3	204.3	91.2	279.6	2577.7	19.6	98.0	Jan. 13
1981	11.1	-1.7	36.7	-36.5	4.7	327.3	73.6	385.9	2381.5	19.4	117.0	April 6

Units

Temperature - Degree Celsius
Rain - Millimetres
Snow - Centimetres
Precipitation - Millimetres
Wind - Kilometres per hour

Source: Regina Weather Office, Atmospheric Environment Service, April 1982.

Regina

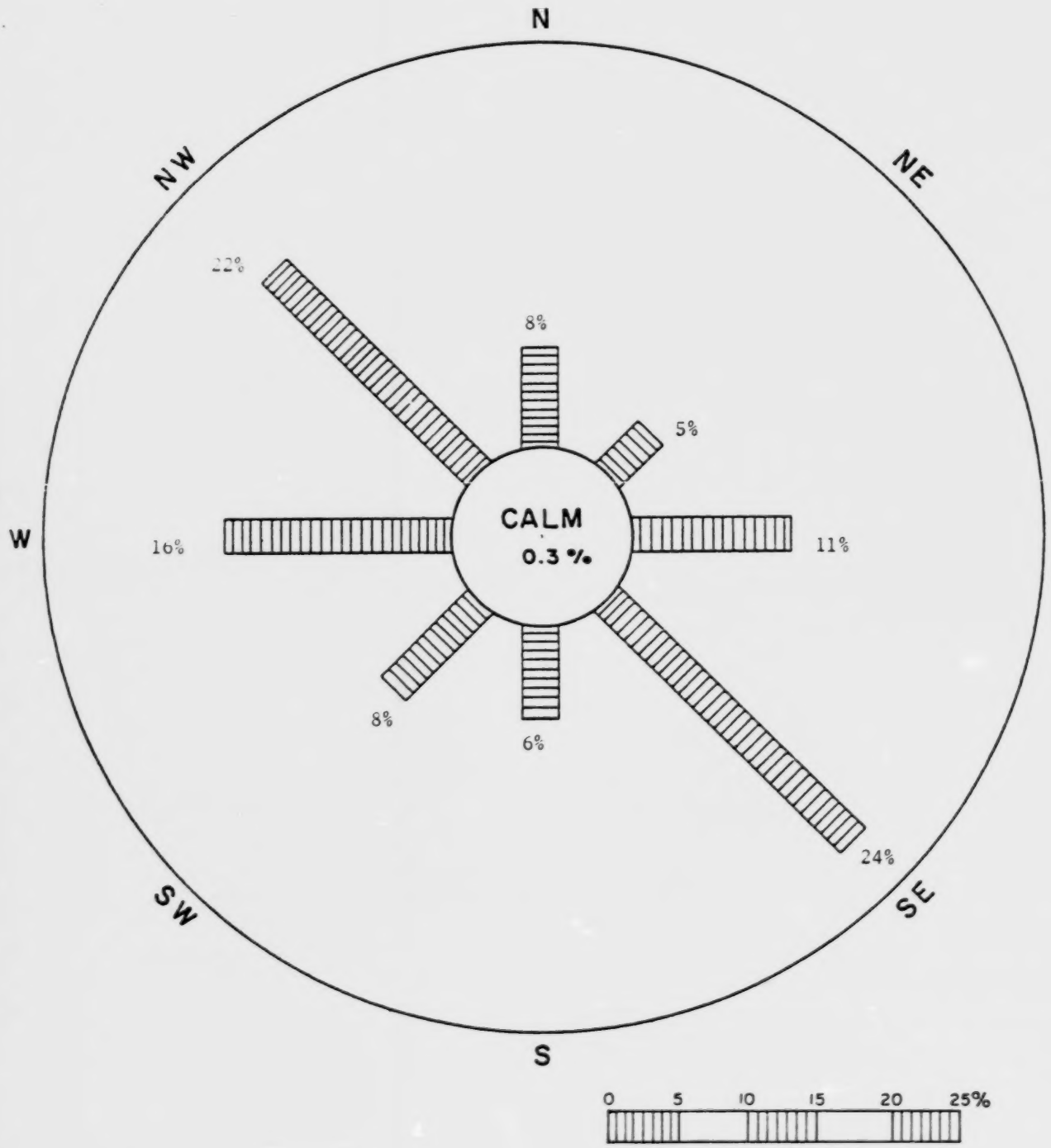
THE WEATHER EACH MONTH - NORMALS

MONTH	TEMPERATURE °C MEAN	MEAN MAX	MEAN MIN	RECORD HI & LO FOR MONTH TEMP	DAY	YEAR	PRECIPITATION RAINFALL (MM)	SNOWFALL (CM)	HOURS OF SUNSHINE	WIND SPEED & DIRECTION (KMH)
JAN	-17.3	-12.0	-22.6	8.9	31	1931	0.5	19.6	98.0	22.5 SE
				-50.0	1	1885				
FEB	-14.3	-8.8	-19.9	15.6	28	1932	0.8	18.0	117.0	21.9 SE
				-48.9	16	1893				
MAR	-8.3	-2.9	-13.7	24.4	23	1910	1.5	18.0	156.4	22.5 SE
				-42.2	14	1897				
APR	3.3	9.5	-2.9	32.8	20	1980	13.7	10.4	210.4	23.5 SE
					28	1952				
				-28.9	2	1899				
MAY	10.6	17.7	3.3	37.2	29	1934	37.6	3.6	270.8	23.3 SE
					22	1980				
				-13.9		1891				
JUN	15.3	22.0	8.6	39.4	27	1931	82.3	TR	253.4	20.8 SE
				-5.6	12	1969				
JUL	18.9	26.2	11.6	43.3	5	1937	57.9	0.0	336.7	18.4 SE
				-2.2	6	1934				
AUG	17.9	25.4	10.4	40.6	6	1949	49.8	0.0	292.9	18.7 SE
				-5.0	31	1886				
SEP	11.6	18.7	4.4	37.2	3	1940	34.5	1.8	193.7	21.6 SE
				-16.1	26	1934				
OCT	5.3	12.1	-1.6	31.1	12	1934	11.9	7.6	169.0	21.1 SE
				-26.1	27	1919				
NOV	-5.2	-0.1	-10.3	23.4	5	1975	1.5	17.3	96.3	21.9 SE
				-43.6	20	1896				
DEC	-12.9	-7.8	-18.0	14.8	8	1939	0.3	18.5	83.4	22.5 SE
				-48.3	23	1884				
YEAR	2.1	8.3	-4.2	43.3	Jul 5	1937	292.4	114.8	2277	21.6 SE
				-50.0	Jan 1	1885				

Source: Regina Weather Office, Atmospheric Environment Service, April 1982.

Regina

WIND ROSE
REGINA CITY AIRPORT



Source: Regina Weather Office, Regina, Saskatchewan, April 1982.

Regina

NATURAL RESOURCES:

Oil and Natural Gas

The City of Regina serves as an important centre for the petroleum industry in Saskatchewan. The province produced approximately 7.4 million cubic metres of crude oil and 1.08 billion cubic metres of marketable natural gas during 1981. Whereas the nearest petroleum production to the City of Regina is in the Weyburn area some 100 kilometres to the southeast, Regina is the focal point for the network of crude oil and natural gas pipelines in the province. The pipelines have resulted in the development of four underground storage facilities in the Regina area for natural gas and liquid petroleum gases. In addition, the only major oil refinery remaining in Saskatchewan, operated by Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited, is situated in Regina along the Trans-Canada Pipe Line. The Interprovincial Pipe and Steel Corporation provides pipe and steel products for the petroleum industry. The head office of the Saskatchewan Oil and Gas Corporation is located in Regina. This Crown corporation plays a major role in the development of crude oil and natural gas reserves in the province. During 1981, a total of 791 drilling licences were issued and 807 oil and gas wells drilled.

As of January 1, 1981, Saskatchewan's remaining crude oil reserves were 104 million cubic metres and the remaining natural gas reserves were 38 billion cubic metres.

Coal

Lignite coal reserves in southern Saskatchewan are estimated to be 7.6 billion tonnes. This represents a supply of over 1,000 years at 1981 production levels of 6.8 million tonnes. The value of coal sales increased to over $42 million in 1981, which was 41 percent higher than in 1980.

Coal mining is concentrated in the Estevan and Coronach areas, with most of the output being used in SPC's lignite-fired Boundary Dam and Poplar River generating stations. The remainder is exported to Manitoba and Ontario for use in thermal power plants.

In the future, Saskatchewan's large lignite coal reserves could be used in conventional and advanced combined cycle electricity generating stations, as well as for producing synthetic crude oil and natural gas by means of coal liquefaction and gasification technologies.

Potash

The three potash mines in the Regina area are:

Kalium Chemicals - at Belle Plain which is 48 km west of Regina. The mine commenced production in October, 1964 and is the only solution potash mine of this type in the world. The process involves the drilling of bore holes (in much the same fashion as oil wells are drilled) to the depth of the orebody. The ore is then dissolved, pumped to the surface and refined into a marketable product. Utilization of this solution mining technique enables the mining of deeper ore reserves than conventional mining methods. The mine has recently completed a $20 million expansion which increased its capacity to 1.43 million tonnes KCl per annum.

Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Rocanville Division - is located at Rocanville, approximately 240 km east of Regina. Since its purchase by the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan in 1977, the mine has undergone two expansions. A Phase I expansion, completed in the fall of 1980, raised the mine's capacity to 1.14 million tonnes KCl per annum. The Phase II expansion, which was completed in December 1981, increased the mine's capacity to 1.73 million tonnes KCl.

International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited - operates two separate shafts and refineries near Esterhazy, which is located 160 km east of Regina. The two operations, K1 and K2, are situated approximately 11 km apart and are connected underground. Both facilities have a capacity of 1.9 million tonnes KCl per annum. Commencing production in 1962, the K1 operation is the oldest producing mine in the province. In 1981 an expansion of 1.18 million tonnes KCl for the K1 facility was announced by IMCC.

Sodium Sulphate

There are four sodium sulphate operations located in the Regina region. They include three facilities operated by Saskatchewan Minerals (a provincial Crown corporation), and one facility operated by Ormiston Mining and Smelting Company Limited.

Saskatchewan Minerals, Chaplin Plant - located at Chaplin Lake, with a productive capacity of about 135,000 tonnes per year.

Saskatchewan Minerals, Bishopic Plant - located at Frederick Lake, which is 43 km southwest of Moose Jaw. Annual productive capacity is 45,000 tonnes.

Saskatchewan Minerals, Gladmer Plant - located at Sybouts Lake, which is approximately 160 km south of Regina. Annual capacity is about 45,000 tonnes.

Ormiston Plant - located at Horseshoe Lake, which is approximately 64 km south of Moose Jaw. Annual capacity is about 90,000 tonnes.

Most of the sodium sulphate produced is marketed in the pulp and paper and detergent industries.

Salt

Byproduct brine from the Kalium Chemicals potash solution mine near Belle Plain is used by the Canadian Salt Company in the production of fine vacuum-pan salt. Waste salt from the potash mine of International Minerals and Chemical Corporation (Canada) Limited near Esterhazy is used in significant quantities for ice control on highways. Most of the common salt in Saskatchewan occurs within the Prairie Evaporite Formation. The formation extends beneath a large part of the southern half of the province and reserves are incalculably large. Waste salt from potash mines amounts to about two tonnes for each tonne of KCl recovered.

Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel in Saskatchewan are used principally in the construction and road building industries. Economically recoverable deposits generally occur at or near the surface and are readily mined by bulldozer or dragline.

In the Regina area, numerous deposits occur along the Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle Rivers and some of their tributaries; from the Pilot Butte area southeastward to Vibank and in the Old Wives Lake area.

In recent years Saskatchewan's annual production has been around 15 million tonnes.

Clays

Most industrial clays are found in southern Saskatchewan within about 90 km of the U. S. border. Clay-based industries are located at Estevan where face brick is produced and at Claybank where clay is used for refactory brick. In Regina, southern clays are used for vitrified clay pipe and chimney flues, and local deposits are utilized in a cement plant. Important stoneware deposits are located near Wood Mountain, Readlyn, Rockglen, and Eastend. Production of stoneware clay in the Eastend area is largely for export to Alberta. Large deposits of sandy kaolin clays occur in the Eastend, Shaunavon and Wood Mountain areas.

Bentonite

Bentonite deposits occur southwest of Regina along the Avonlea Creek and Moose Jaw River. Avonlea Mineral Industries Ltd. operates Canada's only sodium bentonite plant at Wilcox, which is approximately 37 km southwest of Regina. Open pit mining is used to extract the bentonite deposits, which are located about 22 km southwest of Wilcox. The plant at Wilcox has a design capacity of 54,000 tonnes per annum. Markets include the iron ore pelletizing industry, oil and gas drilling industry, foundry industry, animal feed industry and the reservoir sealant market.

Municipal Government and Taxes

Type of Civic Government

Regina is governed by an elected City Council of a Mayor and ten Aldermen. This is based on the traditional British system, where each elected official represents approximately an equal number of citizens and works on their behalf.

On January 1, 1974, the division system method of elections was instituted in Regina. Under this process the City is divided into ten sections, each with its own representative elected for a three year term.

In addition, a Mayor is elected at large to serve the same term.

The actual governing of the City follows the rules and regulations set down by the Provincial Government in the Urban Municipality Act (1978).

A City Manager is appointed by an elected Council to handle all details in the operation of the City and to ensure all Departments fulfill their duties.

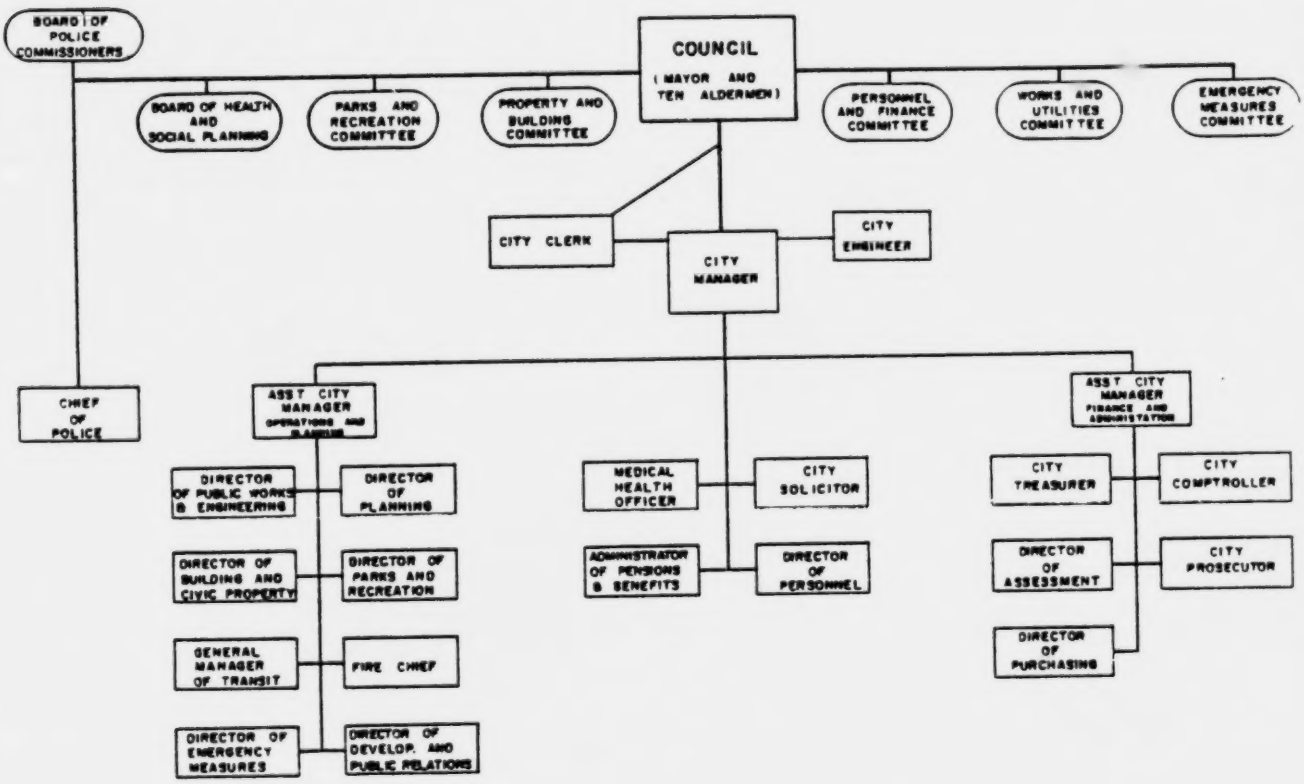
The City Council in Regina usually meets each Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers of Regina's new City Hall, which was officially opened in 1976.

Elected Officials in Regina

Mayor	L. P. Schneider
Alderman Gerald J. Kleisinger	Representing Division 1.
Alderman Ted Cholod	Representing Division 2.
(Vacant)	Representing Division 3.
Alderman A. J. Selinger	Representing Division 4.
Alderman Wilma Staff	Representing Division 5.
Alderman H. Van Mulligen	Representing Division 6.
Alderman W. Joe McKeown	Representing Division 7.
Alderman Erwin C. Strass	Representing Division 8.
Alderman Valerie A. McGregor	Representing Division 9.
Alderman Stanley E. Oxelgren	Representing Division 10.

City of Regina Administration:

City Manager ----------Mr. W. Mann
Assistant City Manager - Operations and Planning-------Mr. D. Costea
Assistant City Manager - Finance & Administration------Mr. P. Philp
City Solicitor----------Mr. L. Shaw
City Clerk----------Mr. F. E. Howard
City Assessor----------Mr. F. Robb
City Comptroller----------Mr. D. Powers
City Treasurer----------Mr. D. Fisher
Director of Development and Public Relations (Acting)--Mr. P. Haffner
Director of Parks and Recreation----------Mr. J. Spencer
Director of Personnel (Acting)----------Mr. G. Wilke
Director of Planning----------Mr. P. Davies
Director of Purchasing----------Mr. L. Katchuk
Director of Buildings and Civic Properties----------Mr. C. Burns
Medical Health Officer----------Dr. J. Chiao
Director of Public Works and Engineering----------Mr. D. Schnell
Chief of Police----------Mr. V. New
Fire Chief----------Mr. L. Yanko
General Manager of Transit----------Mr. G. McAdoo
Emergency Measures Organization----------Mr. G. Harding



Assessment

The amount of tax a residential home will be required to pay is determined by two things - the assessed value placed on the land and buildings and the mill rate as determined by City Council.

Assessments are on a year to year basis and are subject to change by assessment appeal procedure in January of each year.

Land

Land is assessed at a fair equitable value. This is not market value, but a fair value in comparison with other similar types of properties within the City of Regina. Such things as location, zoning, present use, sale value, desirability, services available, undesirable influences and any other

circumstance affecting value is taken into consideration by the Assessor in determining the rates to be applied for assessment purposes.

The rates used for residential land assessments are usually on a front foot basis with a depth factor adjustment if the lot is greater or less than 125 feet in depth.

Odd shaped lots are adjusted using a standard formula approach. For example: A lot with a 50 foot frontage and 90 foot wide back yard would be adjusted to a 57.5 foot frontage for assessment, or a lot with a 90 foot frontage and a 50 foot back yard would be adjusted to 76.5 feet for assessment.

The land assessment on a condominium or town house development is usually determined on an acreage rate as there is no clearly defined area registered for each unit. These units are usually built on four to ten acres of land that are frequently irregular-shaped and that would create problems with the front foot approach.

In new areas or subdivisions the full land assessment is not placed on the assessment and tax roll until such time as the area is fully developed - by this we mean that the majority of lots have been built on and all services (sewer, water, pavement and sidewalks) are in place on the street.

Buildings

Building or improvement assessments are determined by the Assessor after a physical inspection of the home. The assessor is guided by an assessment manual that sets out a classification of the various types of structures and quality of construction.

The assessment manual in use at the present time is based on 1946 Replacement Values and the assessment that is placed on the assessment and tax roll is 45% of this value.

Residential buildings are classified under four groupings or quality of construction:

A. Excellent or exclusive design
B. Custom designed and built
C. Average Project
D. Minimum standards

Each of these groupings are further broken down to reflect the ground floor cost for the various types of structures.

Example:

one storey - no basement
one storey - full basement
one and one half storey - no basement
one and one half storey - full basement
two storey - no basement
two storey - full basement

The rates are set up to reflect the cost of the various units. For example: the square foot cost of a 720 square foot "C" type bungalow with full basement would be slightly higher than say a 1,000 square foot home of the same size. The reason for this is that there would be very little difference in the plumbing, heating and electrical costs for the two houses.

Another example: The replacement cost or assessment rate for a 1,200 square foot bungalow would be higher than for a 600 square foot (ground floor area) two-storey house, if related to total liveable area. This is brought about by the saving in a two-storey construction where you would only have approximately half the basement cost and roof cost, etc.

Each house is classified into one of these groups or types of buildings or in the case of a split level home it might be a combination of a one-storey full basement and a two-storey no basement depending on how the building is constructed.

Extras that would be assessed for, that are not included in our basic rate, would be as follows: extra plumbing or half bath off master bedroom or in basement, fireplace, basement suite.

Basically everything under a roof is assessed including garages and out buildings, but improvements such as lawns, trees, driveways, fences, open patios and roughed-in plumbing are not assessed.

Older homes have a similar classification but the rates used are less than the newer homes as obsolescence and depreciation have been included.

The Assessment Department is working on a complete reassessment of the entire City. The new assessment will be 50% of the ten year average value from 1961 to 1970. This will have the effect of increasing the building assessment on the average home approximately 2.25 to 2.5 times. All basement rooms and swimming pools will be assessed along with covered patios.

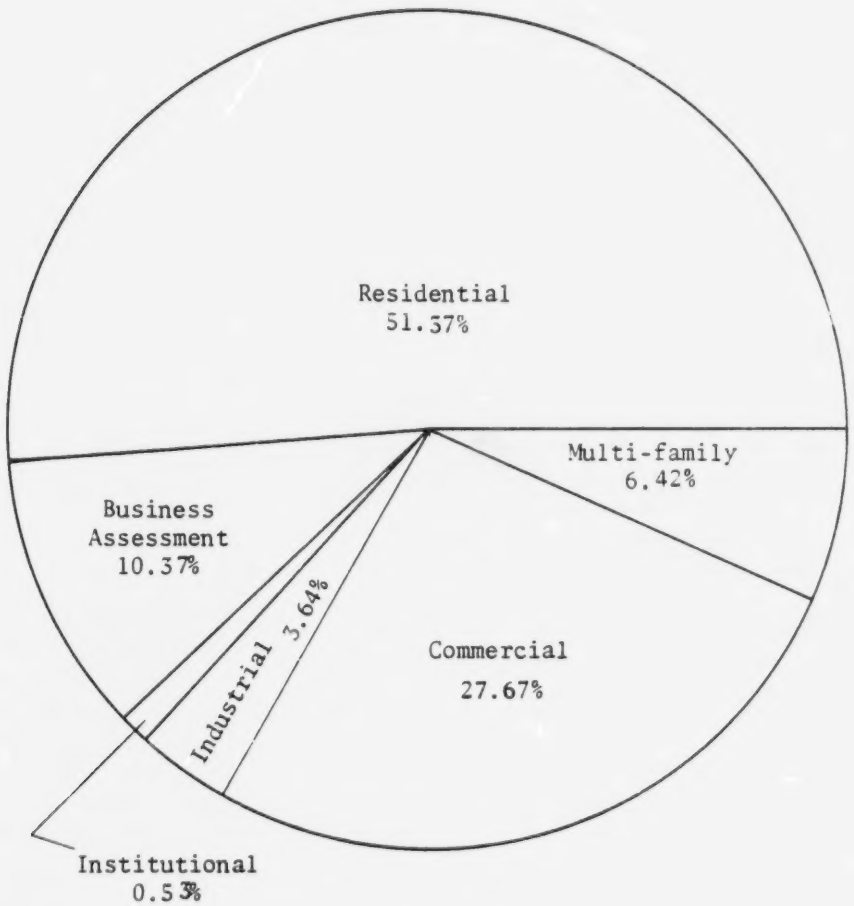
Land assessment rates on the new method will also increase substantially over the present rates.

This increase in assessment will cause the mill rate to be reduced. There will be some fluctuation due to improvements that have been made to the home and depreciation that will be allowed, but the tax on the average home on the new system will be approximately on the same level as at present.

Business Assessment and Taxation

Business assessments in Regina are based on square footage. Taxes are calculated from a fixed set of rates established by the City Assessor, rates which vary for the different types of businesses and the use of space. Taxation is arrived at by applying the current mill rate.

1982 Taxable Assessment
$353,151,370



Note: Sources of revenue other than taxation account for approximately 50% of the total current revenue to the City of Regina.

Regina

Mill Rate

After the City's current expenditures have been established by City Council, the mill rate necessary to finance these expenditures is set. To this mill rate, for municipal purposes, is added the mill rate for the Public Library, the City School Boards, and the Business Improvement District.

The mill rate is basically the amount of tax required per $1,000 of assessed value of buildings and land. The mill rate for 1981 was set at 244.0 mills, which meant a property owner had to pay $272.88 in taxes for every $1,000 that his property was assessed at.

The municipal portion of the mill rate is calculated by taking the total estimated current expenditures for the budget year and subtracting estimated revenue from sources other than taxation, dividing the resultant amount by the taxable assessment and multiplying by 1,000.

Thus:

$$\text{Mill Rate} = \frac{(\text{Total Expenditure} - \text{Other Revenue}) \times 1{,}000}{\text{Taxable Assessment}}$$

Annual Property Tax Notices

Annually, after the mill rate has been determined by City Council, tax notices are prepared and mailed. If a mortgage company is responsible for the payment of taxes on your behalf, the tax notice is mailed directly to the mortgage company for payment. The receipted tax notice, along with a Property Improvement Grant Application form is sent to the taxpayer when payment has been received from the mortgage company. Where the taxation department does not show a mortgage company responsible for the payment of taxes, notices are mailed to the taxpayer for payment.

An explanation of some of the information shown on the property tax notice follows:

The mill rates are determined by City Council, the School Boards and the Library Board and are used in calculating the general taxes levied for each.

The general tax is a product of the mill rate and the total assessment.

Local improvements are annual charges placed on the tax roll, which represent the property owners' share of the cost of improvements. These charges and the number of years they are on the tax roll are as follows:

a. Laneways and front gravel - perpetual
b. Watermains, sewer and storm sewer - 15 years
c. Concrete walks and curbs and class A pavement - 15 years
d. Residential and laneway pavement - ten years.

Examples of other charges include: removal of noxious weeds, property nuisance, worker's compensation and delinquent water accounts.

The prepaid amount includes the discount that has been added to a prepayment made up to March 31.

Current taxes are due by June 30. Penalties on any unpaid balance are added on the 1st of each month from July 1 to December 1 inclusive. Penalty rates are shown on the reverse of the notice and any payments after June 30 should include the applicable penalty to pay the account in full.

We request that you return both parts of the notice with your payment. The receipted portion of the notice will be returned to you and is to be attached to your Property Improvement Grant Application.

Prompt Payment Notices

In December of each year Prompt Payment Notices are mailed to all taxpayers. The purpose of the notice is to provide a statement of account for the current year, as well as an amount that may be prepaid for the following year. If the prompt payment amount is paid during the discount period, the discount amount is automatically calculated and credited to your account. The discount period is from the date of the notice to March 31 of the following year. The discount rates decrease in February and March and are shown on the reverse of the notice.

Supplementary Tax Notices

A Supplementary Tax Notice is a statement of additional taxes for the current year and is mailed when the tax is added to your account. This tax is in addition to taxes originally assessed for the year and is the result of an increased assessment during the year. Examples of this would be a new home completed or occupied during the year or increasing the space for a business premise.

The License Section

The City has the authority to legislate and enforce various Licensing Bylaws, which includes the licensing of certain businesses, of dogs, bicycles, lotteries, bingos, taxis and chauffeurs.

Business License Section

Operators of business premises subject to supervision by Health, Police, Fire or the Building Department require City licenses. In cases where the business has been assessed with business tax, a license is not required.

Under the terms of the Licensing Bylaw, an annual City of Regina license is required for the following:

Advertising Canvassers
Ambulances
Amusement Parks
Auctioneers
Automobile Wreckers
Barber and Beauty Shops
Billiard and Pool Halls
Bowling Alleys
Boxing or Wrestling Promoters
Building Movers
Caterers
Chimney Sweeps
Carnivals, Circuses, Menageries, Shows
Clubs or Associations
Contractors
Dairy Bars and Milk Bars
Dance Schools
Detectives and Investigators
Dog Kennels
Fuel Dealers
Fumigators
Halls
Health Aid Vendors
Home Occupations
Junk Collectors and Dealers
Massage Parlors
Driver Training Vehicles
Motor Vehicles
Music Teachers
Musical, Theatrical or Dramatic Performances
Patent Medicine Vendors
Pawnbrokers
Public Eating Establishments
Public Hotels
Roto Tiller Operators or Landscapers
Second-Hand and Flea Market Operators
Second-Hand Book Dealers
Service Stations
Shooting Galleries
Shoe Shine Stands
Sign Painters or Writers
Skating Rinks
Street Photographers
Theatres
Trade Schools
Transient Traders
Used Car Dealers
Vending Machines
Window Cleaners

City of Regina - General Revenue by Source - 1981

Taxes and Licenses	$45,915,402
Contributions and Grants	18,032,693
Service Charges and Fees	4,160,850
Rents and Concessions	8,134,112
Fines, Interest and Tax Penalties	6,347,861
Recreation and Community Service	1,864,136
Miscellaneous	2,680,927

City of Regina - General Government Expenditures by Function - 1981

General Government	$ 9,996,678
Protection	28,810,915
Transportation	15,673,750
Environmental Health	3,805,216
Public Health	5,404,176
Environmental Development	2,011,137
Parks and Recreation	11,127,482
Fiscal Services	11,166,074

The City of Regina - Property Tax Rates and Tax Levies - Last 10 Years
For the Year Ended December 31, 1981:

MILL RATES

Year	General	Education and Library	Total
1972	60.63	61.37	122.0
1973	60.82	61.68	122.5
1974	62.07	64.43	126.5
1975	71.77	72.73	144.5
1976	84.85	81.65	166.5
1977	99.51	90.99	190.5
1978	103.48	93.02	196.5
1979	103.46	95.04	198.5
1980	110.46	105.54	216.0
1981	124.64	119.36	244.0
1982	134.27	138.61	272.88

TAX LEVIES

1972	$ 13,282,189	$ 13,444,301	$ 26,726,490
1973	13,702,464	13,896,218	27,598,682
1974	14,568,701	15,122,626	29,691,327
1975	17,697,940	17,708,949	35,406,889
1976	22,346,770	21,192,770	43,539,540
1977	28,008,074	25,126,890	53,134,964
1978	31,023,665	27,888,157	58,911,822
1979	32,471,411	29,828,755	62,300,166
1980	35,882,458	34,284,217	70,166,675
1981	42,025,573	40,245,286	82,270,859

Tax levies do not include
- special assessments
- supplementary taxes
- cancellations
- penalties

The City of Regina - Comparative Ratio of Tax Supported Debenture Debt to Assessed Values and Tax Supported Debenture Debt per Capita - Last 10 Years - For the Year Ended December 31, 1981.

Year	Population	Assessed Value of Real Estate	Gross Bonded Debt	Equity in Sinking Fund	Net Bonded Debt	Percentage Ratio of Gross Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Gross Bonded Debt per Capita	Percentage Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
		$ '000	$ '000	$ '000	$ '000		$		$
1972	142,800	219,069	35,980	14,457	21,523	16.4	252	9.8	151
1973	145,600	225,295	34,759	13,319	21,440	15.4	239	9.5	147
1974	148,200	234,714	33,254	14,136	19,118	14.2	224	8.1	129
1975	150,610	243,489	38,003	15,042	22,961	15.6	252	9.4	152
1976	151,820	259,556	31,185	11,602	19,583	12	205	7.5	129
1977	152,500	276,150	32,824	12,111	20,713	11.9	215	7.5	136
1978	154,200	299,808	39,841	12,532	27,309	13.3	258	9.1	177
1979	157,000	313,855	40,377	12,354	28,023	12.9	257	8.9	178
1980	157,500	324,846	38,238	11,776	26,462	11.8	246	8.1	170
1981	158,900	337,176	36,854	12,258	24,596	10.9	228	7.3	155

1. Does not include Debentures issued on behalf of the Schools and Library Boards.

2. Includes net provision for foreign exchange loss.

The City of Regina - Rate of Change in Taxable Assessment Rate - Last 10 Years
For the Year Ended December 31, 1982

Year	Taxable Assessment	Percentage Increase
1973	225,295,360	2.84
1974	234,714,050	4.18
1975	243,488,910	3.74
1976	259,556,280	6.60
1977	276,150,010	6.39
1978	299,808,180	8.57
1979	313,854,740	4.69
1980	324,845,720	3.50
1981	337,175,650	3.80
1982	353,151,370	4.74

TAXABLE ASSESSMENT:

	Assessment	Percentage
1973		
Residential	$ 130,486,070	57.92%
Retail	40,844,050	18.13%
Wholesale and Industrial	30,593,130	13.58%
Business Tax	23,372,110	10.37%
	225,295,360	100.00%
1974		
Residential	$ 137,595,830	58.62%
Retail	41,532,670	17.70%
Wholesale and Industrial	31,051,090	13.23%
Business Tax	24,534,460	10.45%
	234,714,050	100.00%
1975		
Residential	$ 143,603,560	58.98%
Retail	42,354,530	17.39%
Wholesale and Industrial	32,350,060	13.29%
Business Tax	25,180,760	10.34%
	243,488,910	100.00%
1976		
Residential	$ 153,295,090	59.06%
Retail	44,955,150	17.32%
Wholesale and Industrial	34,339,300	13.23%
Business Tax	26,966,740	10.39%
	259,556,280	100.00%
1977		
Residential	$ 160,745,320	58.21%
Retail	48,076,290	17.41%
Wholesale and Industrial	39,553,140	14.32%
Business Tax	27,775,260	10.06%
	276,150,010	100.00%
1978*		
A - Residential	$ 159,938,370	53.32%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	18,477,350	6.16%
C - Commercial	76,524,010	25.51%
D - Industrial	13,503,180	4.50%
E - Institutional	1,559,990	.52%
F - Business Assessment	29,967,590	9.99%
	299,970,490	100.00%

1979 *	Assessment	Percentage
A - Residential	$166,734,650	53.12%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	19,234,300	6.13%
C - Commercial	80,895,780	25.77%
D - Industrial	13,996,910	4.46%
E - Institutional	1,676,980	.53%
F - Business Assessment	31,316,120	9.99%
	313,854,740	100.00%

1980*		
A - Residential	$172,621,100	53.14%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	20,127,110	6.20%
C - Commercial	83,979,340	25.85%
D - Industrial	13,558,990	4.17%
E - Institutional	1,763,990	.54%
F - Business Assessment	32,795,190	10.10%
	324,845,720	100.00%

1981*		
A - Residential	$174,614,240	51.78%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	22,748,070	6.75%
C - Commercial	90,484,200	26.84%
D - Industrial	12,718,830	3.77%
E - Institutional	1,761,950	.52%
F - Business Assessment	34,848,360	10.34%
	337,175,650	100.00%

1982*		
A - Residential	$181,414,180	51.37%
B - Multi-Family (4 units up)	22,658,340	6.42%
C - Commercial	97,710,060	27.67%
D - Industrial	12,853,360	3.64%
E - Institutional	1,876,450	.53%
F - Business Assessment	36,638,980	10.37%
	353,151,370	100.00%

*With the change from a manual assessment roll to data processing in 1978, the breakdown of assessments have been changed to show more clearly the taxable assessment for the various types of properties.

Source: City of Regina, Assessor's Department, April, 1982.

Provincial Taxes

All of Canada's ten provinces impose a wide variety of taxes to raise the revenue necessary for provincial purposes. All provinces at present levy a tax on the income of individuals and corporations resident within their boundaries or deriving income from activities or operations carried out therein. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia impose special taxes on corporations in addition to income tax. Only the Province of Quebec imposes succession duties, i.e. taxes on property left on death, and a tax on gifts. The Federal Government makes payments called "equalization payments" to some provinces in recognition of the fact that the potential tax yield in those provinces, measured on a per capita basis, is lower than the national per capita tax yield. For some provinces these payments constitute a very important source of revenue.

Individual Income Tax

All provinces tax the income of individuals who reside within their boundaries, or earn business income therein. An individual who is resident in a particular province on the last day of the year, and has no income for the year from a business with a permanent establishment outside the province, is taxable by the province on his world income for the year. Income earned from employment in a province by a non-resident of Canada is taxable by the province. Income earned by an individual not resident in a province, from carrying on a business through a permanent establishment in that province, is taxable by the province.

Nine of the ten provinces compute provincial taxes as a percentage of federal basic tax. The provinces base their tax on federal tax with the dividend tax credit deducted.

Interprovincial Tax Comparison

As of July 1, 1981, Saskatchewan's personal income tax rate will be reduced by two percentage points from 53.0% of basic federal tax to a rate of 51.0%. The tax rate reduction means that Saskatchewan now has the fourth lowest provincial income tax rate in Canada. Only those provinces which charge health care premiums (British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario) have lower personal income tax rates. At the same time, the surtax will be increased from 10% to 12% of provincial tax greater than $4,000. This surtax applies to individuals with a taxable income in excess of $33,000 in 1981.

Saskatchewan also provides a low income tax reduction of $160 plus $50 per dependent child and a special $50 tax reduction for senior citizens. These tax cuts are reduced by 30% of the amount by which provincial tax exceeds the taxpayer's maximum tax cut. The effect of the low income tax reductions is to provide reduced taxes to over 200,000 tax filers (or 65% of taxpayers) and to remove over 75,000 tax filers from the tax rolls.

In 1979, Saskatchewan introduced Canada's only mortgage interest tax credit providing a credit against personal income taxes payable up to $250 on $1,000 of mortgage interest paid on family homes. The $250 credit is designed to taper off as taxable income rises with a minimum of a $100 tax credit on $1,000 of first mortgage interest paid. This program is expected to reduce 1981 provincial income taxes by $12 million for over 80,000 tax filers.

As a result of these tax reductions and credits, a married tax filer with two dependent children, a mortgage on which $1,000 in interest was paid, and an income level below $13,600 will pay no Saskatchewan provincial income tax in 1981.

Saskatchewan also provides a rebate of provincial income taxes paid on capital gains arising from the sale of eligible farm, small business, and non-rental residential property.

As of January 1, 1981, the Saskatchewan corporation income tax rate for businesses eligible for the federal small business tax credit has been reduced from 11% to 10%. This lower small business rate compares to the

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standard corporation income tax rate of 14%. The tax cut for small businesses will provide $3.6 million in benefits to Saskatchewan firms in 1981.

A corporation capital tax is levied on large corporations in Saskatchewan. This tax resembles capital taxes in place in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Small corporations are excluded from the tax by a $10 million exemption from taxable capital, by far the most generous exemption in Canada. The general rate of tax is 3/10ths of 1% of taxable capital, the same rate in effect in Ontario. For chartered banks, loan and trust companies, the rate is 4/5ths of 1%.

Saskatchewan has the lowest retail sales tax rate in Canada, with the exception of Alberta which does not levy this tax. Since July of 1980, Saskatchewan's gas tax has been established on an ad valorem or percentage of retail price basis. The gas tax is set monthly at 20% of the pre-tax retail price of clear gasoline. The rates on diesel fuel and petroleum products for off-road use are set in constant proportion to the clear gas tax level. Four other provinces (British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island) also levy ad valorem gas taxes with rates of 20% of the retail price in all except Prince Edward Island where the rate is up to 22% of retail price.

Saskatchewan provides a property tax rebate program that refunds 50% of an individual's property taxes up to a maximum of $230 per year ($375 for farmers and owners of other business property.) To senior citizens an additional rebate of school taxes for a total rebate of up to $460 is available ($605 for farmers and owners of other business property.) There are 57,000 homeowners who are 65 years of age and over who are eligible for this grant, totalling $21.6 million in 1981. Saskatchewan renters receive a rent rebate calculated at 5% of annual rent to a maximum of $115. Over 78,000 renters in Saskatchewan are eligible to receive $6.1 million for 1981.

1976 and 1977 Taxation Year
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1976 Taxable Returns				1976 All Returns		
	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income	Total Tax Payable	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income
Weyburn	4,073	33,906	59,441	11,171	5,641	35,356	64,706
Regina	63,298	696,993	898,607	159,683	85,760	734,333	967,134
Moose Jaw	12,735	117,009	167,531	26,344	18,669	125,914	186,589
Swift Current	7,165	71,688	109,779	19,938	9,695	76,265	118,922
Yorkton	6,479	59,681	84,867	14,057	9,560	64,590	94,511
Saskatoon	54,640	586,888	760,264	132,326	76,417	625,525	826,635
Prince Albert	12,051	131,315	162,678	27,850	17,400	139,338	179,508
North Battleford	5,701	52,174	78,060	13,455	8,683	56,667	87,666
Saskatchewan	295,931	2,594,345	4,133,201	690,996	441,789	2,799,247	4,606,822
	1977 Taxable Returns				1977 All Returns		
Weyburn	4,169	39,090	61,173	10,178	5,826	42,058	67,539
Regina	64,883	770,771	980,234	173,997	87,890	814,925	1,054,685
Moose Jaw	13,182	136,501	188,126	29,926	19,091	145,488	208,640
Swift Current	6,991	65,730	102,637	17,012	9,397	69,773	111,310
Yorkton	5,659	58,297	78,892	12,590	8,269	63,491	88,118
Saskatoon	56,433	663,811	844,397	147,524	77,803	705,131	918,144
Prince Albert	12,339	141,303	174,500	29,313	17,597	149,663	191,574
North Battleford	6,319	59,477	86,879	13,829	9,332	65,038	98,611
Saskatchewan	298,896	2,889,363	4,337,120	705,325	432,057	3,105,023	4,812,653

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1978 and 1979 Taxation Year
(Thousands of Dollars)

	1978 Taxable Returns				1978 All Returns		
	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income	Total Tax Payable	Number of Returns	Wages and Salaries	Total Income
Weyburn	4,032	39,582	64,298	10,312	6,389	42,960	72,251
Regina	66,229	863,507	1,071,517	182,219	98,048	920,864	1,172,526
Moose Jaw	13,641	152,685	207,926	31,720	21,889	164,715	234,731
Swift Current	6,143	65,543	100,073	15,848	9,951	71,867	113,514
Yorkton	6,061	68,809	90,056	13,647	9,997	74,862	103,346
Saskatoon	56,667	736,366	913,875	154,237	87,972	974,075	1,014,156
Prince Albert	12,111	152,148	187,693	30,610	19,985	164,110	211,138
North Battleford	6,184	65,280	96,979	14,814	10,744	72,878	115,469
Saskatchewan	300,817	3,200,990	4,719,623	733,821	524,738	3,502,976	5,430,563
	1979 Taxable Returns				1979 All Returns		
Weyburn	4,407	45,131	75,786	12,571	6,483	47,884	82,433
Regina	71,679	976,838	1,226,050	211,573	100,220	1,027,121	1,314,841
Moose Jaw	14,843	170,890	238,070	36,980	22,267	181,598	261,710
Swift Current	6,757	73,801	118,709	19,020	10,153	79,381	131,609
Yorkton	6,602	77,180	103,293	15,816	10,137	82,130	114,822
Saskatoon	63,373	860,270	1,074,523	182,658	91,818	912,133	1,167,169
Prince Albert	13,384	175,868	218,397	35,970	20,558	186,252	238,503
North Battleford	6,839	72,935	114,315	17,169	10,921	79,518	130,736
Saskatchewan	334,745	3,691,539	5,614,238	889,268	535,109	3,955,122	6,239,766

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1976 Taxation Year
Number of All Returns by Income Class

	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $7,000	$7,000 to $10,000	$10,000 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 and over
Regina	1,290	1,298	1,550	1,684	1,585	3,302	4,626	5,344	2,659	2,688
Saskatoon	237	735	775	636	590	1,222	1,474	1,820	901	1,620
Moose Jaw	536	940	760	1,174	1,596	2,513	3,260	3,784	2,237	3,329
Prince Albert	695	1,065	1,507	1,424	1,336	2,467	2,721	2,810	1,395	1,158
Yorkton	514	463	996	1,095	817	1,953	1,851	1,435	642	577
Swift Current	1,200	1,461	1,886	1,963	1,955	3,288	3,291	3,441	1,303	1,284
North Battleford	1,041	800	625	1,067	1,085	1,609	2,031	2,263	988	825
Weyburn	268	675	185	555	719	1,177	1,658	1,747	941	1,801
Saskatchewan	17,871	24,580	29,173	31,365	29,187	56,680	73,106	86,537	45,753	47,537

1977 Taxation Year
Number of All Returns by Income Class

	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,500	$2,500 to $5,000	$5,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 to $12,500	$12,500 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 to $25,000	$25,000 to $30,000	$30,000 and over
Weyburn	115	370	919	857	852	693	549	746	351	148	226
Regina	2,723	6,322	11,605	10,075	12,920	10,392	8,749	12,339	6,446	2,902	3,417
Moose Jaw	535	1,576	2,985	2,463	2,794	1,985	1,878	2,725	1,218	410	522
Swift Current	144	632	1,363	1,365	1,230	1,105	1,016	1,330	621	256	335
Yorkton	252	676	1,170	1,266	1,081	997	1,028	1,037	408	142	212
Saskatoon	2,029	5,406	10,967	11,445	10,028	8,838	7,866	10,045	5,673	2,556	2,950
Prince Albert	677	1,371	2,806	2,502	2,576	1,621	1,532	2,296	1,355	472	389
North Battleford	178	651	1,893	1,351	1,431	1,051	885	956	426	244	266
Saskatchewan	13,603	31,552	66,437	62,619	63,012	48,344	40,220	52,375	27,388	12,060	14,447

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1978 Taxation Year
Number of All Returns by Income Class

	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,500	$2,500 to $5,000	$5,000 to $7,500	$7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 to $12,500	$12,500 to $15,000	$15,000 to $20,000	$20,000 to $25,000	$25,000 to $30,000	$30,000 and over
Regina	8,913	6,111	11,141	10,446	12,045	10,806	9,615	13,466	7,336	3,698	4,471
Saskatoon	8,770	5,794	11,074	10,405	10,323	8,996	7,922	11,591	6,215	2,949	3,933
Moose Jaw	2,311	1,450	2,768	2,805	2,566	2,295	2,006	2,994	1,477	603	614
Prince Albert	2,642	1,430	2,481	2,439	2,164	1,886	1,737	2,504	1,493	647	562
Yorkton	1,086	674	1,344	1,342	1,204	1,073	979	1,237	546	241	271
Swift Current	1,059	661	1,254	1,166	1,236	1,004	915	1,195	675	334	452
North Battleford	1,228	740	1,344	1,446	1,372	1,146	867	1,180	682	348	391
Weyburn	651	432	776	793	799	735	574	766	417	181	265
Saskatchewan	72,228	36,798	67,473	65,420	62,666	51,207	42,797	60,062	32,149	15,249	18,689

1979 Taxation Year
Number of All Returns by Income Class

Weyburn	1,521	625	1,310	1,302	1,180	992	847	1,222	751	518	962
Regina	8,293	5,644	10,601	10,141	10,694	11,275	9,641	14,495	8,524	4,702	6,210
Moose Jaw	2,168	1,357	2,617	2,572	2,485	2,316	2,059	3,288	1,644	847	914
Swift Current	929	662	1,142	1,188	1,088	1,079	911	1,265	749	433	707
Yorkton	1,046	649	1,216	1,245	1,168	1,077	966	1,397	658	334	381
Saskatoon	8,239	5,504	10,471	10,280	9,726	9,473	8,293	12,664	7,555	4,233	5,380
Prince Albert	2,549	1,381	2,330	2,193	2,190	1,985	1,787	2,706	1,660	916	861
North Battleford	1,179	677	1,295	1,324	1,300	1,149	919	1,261	772	437	608
Saskatchewan	67,751	34,057	61,915	61,353	58,765	53,110	44,093	65,840	38,488	21,549	28,188

1976 and 1977 Taxation Year

(All money figures in thousands of dollars)

REGINA

	Taxable Returns 1976	Taxable Returns 1977	All Returns 1976	All Returns 1977
Number of Taxable Returns:	63,298	64,883	63,298	64,883
Number of Non-Taxable Returns:	--	--	22,462	23,007
Total Number of Returns:	63,298	64,883	85,760	87,890
Sources of Income:	$	$	$	$
Wages and Salaries	696,993	770,771	734,333	814,925
Commissions from Employment	22,870	24,746	23,116	25,518
Other Employment Earnings	926	910	1,118	1,228
Family Allowances	10,933	11,645	11,820	12,720
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	4,563	6,821	6,314	9,100
Old Age Pensions	4,936	5,800	12,064	11,230
CPP or QPP Benefits	3,342	4,443	5,561	6,600
Other Pensions or Superannuation	10,198	12,177	14,133	14,989
Net Business Income	21,965	22,746	23,247	24,027
Net Professional Income	20,786	24,813	21,063	25,397
Net Commission Income	3,243	2,579	3,519	3,010
Net Farming or Fishing Income	26,725	14,871	27,513	15,505
Taxable Amount of Dividends	8,594	9,829	9,702	11,290
Bond Interest	7,867	8,561	9,917	10,323
Bank Interest	28,535	31,524	33,855	37,243
Mortgage Interest	1,988	932	2,343	1,105
Income from Trusts	2,363	2,024	2,699	2,286
Annuity Income	3,098	6,194	3,514	6,896
Other Canadian Investment Income	638	795	651	836
Foreign Investment Income	372	260	475	279
Net Rental Income	3,783	1,658	4,526	1,939
Net Taxable Capital Gains	7,813	8,008	8,297	8,590
Miscellaneous Income	6,072	8,125	7,350	9,647
Total Income Assessed:	898,607	980,234	967,134	1,054,685
Personal Exemptions:				
Basic Personal Exemption	132,044	147,124	178,558	199,085
Age Exemption	4,420	5,145	10,281	10,016
Married or Equivalent Exemption	27,535	27,672	31,825	31,596
Wholly Dependent Children	17,698	18,971	18,886	20,144
Other Dependents Exemption	313	469	339	480
TOTAL PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS:	182,009	199,381	239,889	261,021

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics, 1978 Edition.

1978 and 1979 Taxation Year

(All money figures in thousands of dollars)

REGINA

	Taxable Returns 1978	Taxable Returns 1979	All Returns 1978	All Returns 1979
Number of Taxable Returns:	66,288	71,750	66,288	71,750
Number of Non-Taxable Returns:	--	--	32,742	27,535
Total Number of Returns:	66,288	71,750	99,030	99,285
Sources of Income:	$	$	$	$
Wages and Salaries	847,891	963,567	907,761	1,009,826
Commissions from Employment	24,291	24,546	25,130	25,263
Other Employment Earnings	860	1,157	1,062	1,414
Family Allowances	12,369	10,241	14,330	11,572
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	11,626	9,466	14,124	11,580
Old Age Pensions	6,779	8,963	13,839	15,272
CPP or QPP Benefits	5,824	7,464	9,881	10,293
Other Pensions or Superannuation	14,606	19,135	19,511	23,114
Net Business Income	18,394	22,749	19,971	23,873
Net Professional Income	23,998	28,100	24,747	28,735
Net Commission Income	2,834	3,527	3,248	3,711
Net Farming or Fishing Income	18,400	22,964	19,815	23,598
Taxable Amount of Dividends	20,733	28,997	27,172	34,929
Bond Interest	15,924	15,678	19,230	17,918
Bank Interest	35,698	51,286	43,693	58,093
Mortgage Interest	981	696	1,159	773
Income from Trusts	2,684	1,901	3,033	2,231
Annuity Income	4,398	4,319	5,096	4,592
Other Canadian Investment Income	719	1,210	829	1,309
Foreign Investment Income	402	1,039	559	1,099
Net Rental Income	169	273	382	472
Net Taxable Capital Gains	10,799	17,552	11,787	18,706
Miscellaneous Income	12,367	15,214	15,552	16,689
Total Income Assessed:	1,092,744	1,260,044	1,201,911	1,345,061
Personal Exemptions:				
Basic Personal Exemption	161,010	189,950	240,157	262,689
Age Exemption	6,100	7,754	12,361	13,406
Married or Equivalent Exemption	28,370	31,907	33,471	36,669
Wholly Dependent Children	19,963	21,719	22,435	23,815
Other Dependents Exemption	402	439	520	462
TOTAL PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS:	215,845	251,769	308,944	337,041

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics, 1979 Edition.

Regina

1976 and 1977 Taxation Year

(All money figures in thousands of dollars)

REGINA

	Taxable Returns		All Returns	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Deductions:	$	$	$	$
CPP or QPP Contributions	7,680	8,643	8,116	9,202
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	7,621	7,835	8,134	8,400
Registered Pension Plan Contribution	19,985	21,637	20,146	21,790
Retirement Savings Plan Premiums	21,161	24,914	21,502	25,296
Registered Home Ownership	2,559	2,908	2,757	3,211
Interest and Dividend Deduction	15,549	15,709	19,599	19,622
Pension Income Deduction	3,077	3,322	4,690	4,574
Union and Professional Dues	3,175	3,591	3,290	3,720
Education Deduction	1,093	937	1,572	1,448
Tuition Fees	1,069	1,432	2,424	2,816
Child Care Expenses	1,543	1,586	1,870	1,919
General Expense Allowance	8,292	13,525	9,383	14,836
Other Expenses of Employment	5,440	5,267	5,683	5,709
Disability Deduction	132	223	231	375
Standard Deduction	5,250	5,298	7,372	7,455
Medical Claims	634	782	1,141	1,181
Charitable Donations	5,771	6,598	6,127	7,090
Eligible Deductions Transferred from Spouse	2,183	2,193	2,663	2,961
Allowable Investment Loss	--	--	--	--
Other Deductions	12,404	11,647	13,216	12,906
Total Deductions	124,617	138,045	139,915	154,508
Taxable Income Assessed:	591,973	642,799	601,216	654,612
Net Federal Tax Payable	114,006	107,593	114,006	107,593
Net Provincial Tax Payable	45,677	66,404	45,677	66,404
Total Net Tax Payable:	159,683	173,997	159,683	173,997
Canada Pension Plan Contributions	7,680	8,640	8,116	9,200
Basic Federal Tax	128,175	125,138	128,175	126,056
Dividend Tax Credit	1,716	1,840	1,850	2,047
Investment Tax Credit	520	544	521	554
Child Tax Credit	--	--	--	--
Employment Tax Credit	--	--	--	--

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics, 1978 Edition

1978 and 1979 Taxation Year

(All money figures in thousands of dollars)

REGINA

	Taxable Returns 1978	Taxable Returns 1979	All Returns 1978	All Returns 1979
Deductions:	$	$	$	$
CPP or QPP Contributions	9,735	11,438	10,489	11,981
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	8,759	8,995	9,507	9,458
Registered Pension Plan Contributions	25,170	29,060	25,494	29,287
Retirement Savings Plan Premiums	24,671	26,028	25,252	26,353
Registered Home Ownership	2,952	3,167	3,159	3,488
Interest & Dividend Deduction	17,796	22,136	23,476	26,720
Pension Income Deduction	3,641	4,274	5,601	5,750
Union and Professional Dues	4,019	4,849	4,209	5,011
Education Deduction	677	812	1,293	1,289
Tuition Fees	1,160	1,282	2,627	2,815
Child Care Expenses	1,593	2,198	2,050	2,473
General Expense Allowance	13,965	24,079	15,695	25,412
Other Expenses of Employment	5,304	4,913	5,666	5,272
Disability Deduction	232	535	567	599
Standard Deductions	5,414	5,842	8,511	8,456
Medical Claims	1,022	1,125	1,368	1,527
Charitable Donations	6,913	8,707	7,525	9,271
Eligible Deductions transferred from Spouse	2,636	2,939	3,809	3,482
Allowable Investment Loss	119	152	181	334
Other Deductions	13,517	18,829	15,175	21,381
Total Deductions	149,294	181,361	171,653	200,359
Taxable Income Assessed	727,597	826,941	753,651	842,603
Net Federal Tax Payable	115,471	137,449	115,471	137,449
Net Provincial Tax Payable	68,969	76,525	68,969	76,525
Total Net Tax Payable:	184,440	213,974	184,440	213,974
Canada Pension Plan Contributions	9,730	11,438	10,485	11,981
Basic Federal Tax	139,053	156,276	140,992	157,080
Dividend Tax Credit	5,181	7,237	6,585	8,471
Investment Tax Credit	668	1,249	717	1,287
Child Tax Credit	1,446	1,951	5,430	6,391
Employment Tax Credit	1	11	1	11

Source: Revenue Canada, Taxation Statistics, 1979 Edition.

Regina - Individual Income and Taxation Statistics

Year	Number of Taxable Returns	Average Income on Taxable Returns $	% Change	Total Income '000,000 $	Average Federal Tax $	% Change	Rank
1946	21,848	1,924	-	42.0	243	-	
1947	21,550	2,194	14.0	47.3	224	(7.8)	
1948	23,250	2,455	11.9	57.1	233	4.0	
1949	19,840	2,687	9.5	53.1	205	(12.0)	
1950	20,590	2,880	7.2	59.3	237	15.6	
1951	23,430	3,070	6.6	71.9	302	27.4	
1952	26,290	3,159	2.9	83.1	332	9.9	
1953	30,100	3,268	3.4	98.4	327	(1.5)	
1954	31,820	3,342	2.3	106.3	338	3.4	35
1955	30,780	3,423	2.4	105.4	313	(7.4)	40
1956	33,276	3,609	5.4	120.1	328	4.8	35
1957	32,639	3,862	7.0	126.1	393	19.8	32
1958	37,231	3,980	3.1	148.2	359	(8.7)	34
1959	38,023	4,106	3.2	156.1	398	10.9	25
1960	39,043	4,169	1.5	162.8	415	4.3	32
1961	40,048	4,281	2.7	171.4	431	3.9	33
1962	39,607	4,346	1.5	172.1	457	6.0	33
1963	42,636	4,557	4.9	194.3	506	10.7	25
1964	45,144	4,776	4.8	215.6	577	14.0	32
1965	47,492	4,887	2.3	232.1	570	(1.2)	42
1966	51,538	5,163	5.6	266.1	614	7.7	35
1967	53,568	5,312	2.9	284.6	709	15.5	46
1968	55,170	5,566	4.8	307.1	787	11.0	51
1969	56,503	5,818	4.5	328.7	695	(11.7)	59
1970	56,005	6,162	5.9	345.1	765	10.1	58
1971	53,315	6,915	12.2	368.7	875	14.4	61
1972	57,237	7,414	7.2	424.3	940	7.4	59
1973	60,690	8,229	11.0	499.4	993	5.6	64
1974	64,688	9,890	20.2	639.8	1,213	22.2	46
1975	62,078	12,679	28.2	787.1	1,619	33.5	20
1976	63,298	13,899	9.6	898.6	1,801	11.2	22
1977	65,838	14,812	6.6	975.2	1,658	(7.9)	23
1978	66,288	16,481	10.1	1,092.7	1,742	4.8	17
1979	71,750	17,104	3.6	1,314.8			
1980*		19,397	9.0				

* Estimate

Source: Revenue Canada, City of Regina, Development and Public Relations Department, 1981

Regina

Retail Sales

Estimated Regina Retail Sales

YEAR	$ VALUE '000	% CHANGE	% OF SASK
1960	155,082	-	17.01
1961	146,877	5.29	16.31
1962	159,221	8.40	16.54
1963	173,329	8.86	16.54
1964	200,830	15.86	17.51
1965	236,795	17.91	19.42
1966	264,974	11.90	20.22
1967	284,582	7.39	21.32
1968	288,333	1.31	21.88
1969	271,321	5.90	22.46
1970	246,931	8.98	22.73
1971	275,403	11.53	23.25
1972	303,190	10.08	22.92
1973	343,337	13.24	23.04
1974	419,971	22.32	24.13
1975	536,307	27.70	24.28
1976	608,668	13.49	24.50
1977	630,124	3.53	24.4
1978	678,700	7.70	24.4
1979	757,582	11.62	23.7
1980	831,349	9.7	24.03
1981	933,911	12.33	24.17

Source: Saskatchewan Retailers Association, April, 1982.

Regina

Estimated Retail Sales by Trade Group in Regina

	1978 $ '000		1979 $ '000		1980 $ '000		1981 $ '000	
	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.
Grocery, Confectionary & Sundries	145,090	538,254	161,921	604,405	184,399	684,911	207,245	773,304
Department Stores	62,060	214,050	69,025	238,074	79,837	260,849	91,574	287,971
General Merchandise	43,199	343,193	48,058	380,518	50,335	391,325	57,330	424,975
Variety	9,927	38,994	10,592	41,952	10,435	45,294	11,138	46,489
Motor Vehicle	172,405	733,726	203,801	826,860	216,902	880,429	232,495	925,539
Garage & Service Station & Auto Parts	61,423	246,825	63,287	254,317	70,147	287,466	98,407	366,287
Men's Clothing	6,896	20,993	7,682	23,324	8,617	26,328	10,167	32,359
Women's Clothing	13,343	44,241	15,028	49,829	17,093	55,787	20,653	66,057
Family Clothing	9,047	35,888	10,069	40,116	10,562	43,961	12,076	51,638
Shoe Stores	7,093	16,845	8,049	19,117	9,353	22,432	10,442	26,129
Hardware Stores	9,564	32,812	9,258	31,764	9,186	30,672	10,675	34,987
Furniture and Appliances	16,100	62,289	19,819	89,646	24,918	110,500	26,367	121,534
Drugs & Cosmetics	24,622	95,895	26,788	104,410	26,782	109,800	--	133,021
Jewellery and Accessories	10,602	46,914	11,747	49,740	13,096	54,533	--	--
Book and Stationery Stores	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,111	12,623
Florists	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,236	8,175
Jewellery Stores	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,903	42,571
Sporting Goods & Accessories	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,511	76,297
Personal accessories	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,367	32,322
All other Stores	87,329	392,765	92,458	415,834	99,687	455,240	99,244	428,636
TOTAL:	678,700	2,863,684	757,582	3,169,906	831,349	3,459,527	933,941	3,890,914

Source: Development & Public Relations Department, 1982.

Regina

TOTAL RETAIL SALES FOR THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Total retail sales for 1981	$ 3,863,928,000
Total retail sales for 1980	3,459,527,000
Total retail sales for 1979	3,192,733,600
Total retail sales for 1978	2,781,557,160
Total retail sales for 1977	2,560,042,365
Total retail sales for 1976	2,484,362,140
Total retail sales for 1975	1,862,220,000
Total retail sales for 1974	1,740,099,000
Total retail sales for 1973	1,490,000,000
Total retail sales for 1972	1,322,689,400
Total retail sales for 1971	1,184,697,000
Total retail sales for 1970	1,086,440,220
Total retail sales for 1969	1,207,975,000
Total retail sales for 1968	1,317,540,630
Total retail sales for 1967	1,334,863,000
Total retail sales for 1966	1,310,204,000
Total retail sales for 1965	1,219,415,000
Total retail sales for 1964	1,147,165,500
Total retail sales for 1963	1,047,750,000
Total retail sales for 1962	962,647,000
Total retail sales for 1961	900,360,900
Total retail sales for 1960	911,645,148
Total retail sales for 1959	934,391,960
Total retail sales for 1958	901,698,000
Total retail sales for 1939	144,477,000

PURCHASES PER CAPITA IN SASKATCHEWAN AND REGINA

Year	Regina	Sask.	Year	Regina	Sask.
1981	$6,070	$4,046	1970	$1,751	$1,155
1980	5,278	3,545	1969	1,934	1,263
1979	4,887	3,326	1968	2,119	1,369
1978	4,268	2,940	1967	2,145	1,391
1977	3,992	2,717	1966	2,018	1,371
1976	3,950	2,640	1965	1,856	1,266
1975	3,561	2,035	1964	1,622	1,212
1974	2,857	1,926	1963	1,443	1,031
1973	2,369	1,633	1958	--	1,012
1972	2,090	1,453	1939	--	149
1971	1,937	1,280			

Source: Saskatchewan Retailers Association, April, 1982.

Regina

Saskatchewan Retail Trade by Selected Businesses

	December 1981 (r)	January 1982 (p)	1981 (p)	% Change 1980/79
	$'000	$'000	$'000	
Combination Stores (groceries and meats)	53,253	51,842	624,096	+12.9
Grocery, confectionery & sundries stores	9,178	9,878	117,569	+ 7.3
All Other Food Stores	2,710	2,862	31,583	+34.5
Department Stores	41,122	15,630	287,971	+10.6
General Merchandise Stores	21,792	13,414	189,285	+ 5.4
General Stores	20,945	17,095	235,771	+12.0
Variety Stores	7,363	2,504	46,490	+ 3.2
Motor Vehicle Dealers	65,068	60,427	920,977	+ 5.4
Used Car Dealers*	545	256	3,689	-58.2
Service Stations	18,959	20,037	265,247	+29.1
Garages	1,480	3,326	21,685	+34.8
Automotive Parts & Accessories Stores	5,657	5,087	79,640	+37.9
Men's Clothing Stores	3,859	3,296	32,394	+20.6
Women's Clothing Stores	6,777	6,226	67,178	+18.5
Family Clothing Stores*	6,129	9,761	51,841	+17.2
Specialty Shoe Stores	257	321	3,887	+ 7.9
Family Shoe Stores*	2,014	1,881	22,222	+19.9
Hardware Stores	4,142	2,822	35,022	+18.9
Household Furniture Stores*	5,529	4,638	68,979	+20.8
Household Appliance Stores	1,620	1,224	15,333	+ 7.6
Furniture, T.V., Radio & * Appliance Stores	4,408	2,381	37,171	- 5.0
Pharmacies, Patent Medicine and Cosmetic Stores	11,527	11,250	132,634	+26.9
Book & Stationery Stores	1,678	722	12,583	+32.3
Florists	908	558	8,155	+22.3
Jewellery Stores	5,159	2,375	42,808	+78.3
Sporting Goods & Accessories	3,844	3,151	73,114	+81.8
Personal Accessories Stores	4,789	1,985	32,796	+ 4.1
All other stores	38,369	30,281	438,655	+ 8.3
All Stores	349,076	285,292	3,898,775	+12.9

* Data should be used with caution, as they are based on a response which falls below the usual standards for publication or have a greater degree of variability than normal.

(p) preliminary (r) revised

SOURCE: Statistics Canada 63-005

Regina

Total Estimated Retail Sales by Districts in Saskatchewan

District No.	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1	$ 42,436,927	$ 44,504,900	$ 54,915,007	$ 54,845,339	$59,890,884
1a Estevan	43,722,895	54,240,380	67,814,771	71,381,298	81,142,488
2	20,575,480	20,861,675	30,330,963	29,577,134	32,070,603
2a Weyburn	57,868,537	61,194,250	75,619,874	75,476,662	86,938,380
3	33,435,155	36,716,560	53,318,642	53,115,573	57,958,920
4	28,291,285	30,040,811	36,716,429	36,496,189	39,798,458
5	68,156,277	72,320,485	76,625,594	77,548,028	85,006,416
5a Melville	39,864,993	46,730,161	48,529,539	45,555,245	52,163,028
6	51,438,700	55,074,826	71,836,494	70,988,583	77,278,560
6a Regina	630,124,075	678,699,935	757,582,353	831,348,916	933,911,397
7	43,722,895	45,895,695	52,041,549	49,539,518	53,322,207
7a Moose Jaw	102,877,400	112,653,080	128,438,329	172,634,953	202,856,220
8	33,435,155	34,769,460	44,698,263	42,952,758	46,367,136
8a Swift Current	77,158,050	84,837,500	103,763,824	105,857,885	116,304,233
9	59,154,505	61,194,255	60,661,928	59,702,332	64,913,990
9a Yorkton	78,444,018	86,228,275	95,781,990	108,170,306	122,100,125
10	51,438,700	52,849,585	62,258,293	60,610,001	65,686,776
11	51,438,700	52,240,365	70,478,455	69,950,725	76,119,382
11a Saskatoon	514,387,000	569,941,065	664,567,299	775,585,897	875,566,085
12	34,721,123	36,160,235	39,909,163	37,763,469	40,571,244
13	46,294,830	48,120,961	57,469,194	51,763,069	51,390,242
14	87,445,790	84,837,485	97,378,358	92,013,980	96,211,807
15	38,579,025	40,332,570	41,505,529	54,838,968	64,141,205
15a Prince Albert	115,737,075	126,560,860	131,245,839	156,587,297	182,763,794
16	51,438,700	52,849,590	59,065,561	61,260,940	67,618,740
16a North Battleford	63,012,408	69,538,930	80,927,256	99,089,960	112,440,305
17	47,580,797	48,677,245	55,872,827	50,932,634	50,231,064
17a Lloydminster	38,579,025	51,458,830	50,392,000	40,948,963	44,048,779
18	20,575,480	20,027,191	22,987,677	22,990,378	25,115,532
TOTAL:	[illegible],571,935,000	2,781,557,160	3,192,733,000	3,459,527,000	3,863,928,000

Source: Saskatchewan Retailers Association, April 1982.

Regina

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts - Historical

Year	Regina	Saskatchewan	% of Saskatchewan
1924	332,916	571,593	58.3
1926	454,108	689,731	65.8
1929	670,829	1,062,572	63.1
1930	595,867	935,991	63.7
1932	462,875	660,046	70.1
1933	439,592	606,164	72.5
1935	505,053	693,420	72.8
1938	507,533	716,791	70.8
1939	555,512	788,489	70.5
1940	558,938	822,019	68.0
1941	561,115	870,884	64.4
1945	1,111,542	1,661,752	66.9
1946	977,252	1,617,174	60.4
1949	1,565,140	2,412,447	64.9
1950	1,640,420	2,541,150	64.6
1953	2,482,736	3,718,559	66.8
1955	2,395,123	3,554.015	67.4
1960	4,377,349	6,122,078	71.5
1961	4,869,831	6,666,735	73.0
1962	5,326,695	7,268,003	73.2
1963	5,727,082	7,770,546	73.7
1964	5,926,437	8,194,773	72.3
1965	6,323,104	8,929,481	70.8
1966	7,886,732	11,166,623	70.6
1967	9,036,179	12,758,519	70.8
1968	10,114,316	14,065,635	71.9
1969	10,469,343	14,684,497	71.3
1970	12,309,253	16,302,853	75.5
1971	12,463,808	16,657,450	74.8
1972	12,647,496	17,162,377	73.7
1973	14,759,218	20,311,038	72.7
1974	17,748,431	24,260,195	73.2
1975	21,491,131	29,108,820	73.8
1976	25,442,015	34,763,820	73.2
1977	27,277,017	38,123,740	71.5
1978	28,651,611	40,918,032	70.0
1979	32,493,925	47,096,560	69.0
1980	38,724,468	57,437,444	67.4
1981	47,080,066	69,222,808	68.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 61-001

Cheques Cashed by Clearing Centre and Month

	1978			1979		
	Regina	Saskatchewan	%	Regina	Saskatchewan	%
	$'000	$'000		$'000	$'000	
Jan.	2,499,812	3,617,323	69.1	2,638,353	3,861,202	68.3
Feb.	2,071,655	2,853,017	72.6	2,112,419	3,057,877	69.1
Mar.	2,369,030	3,304,321	71.7	2,633,737	3,823,672	68.9
Apr.	3,087,271	4,141,441	74.5	2,604,281	3,700,199	70.4
May	2,146,177	3,208,155	66.9	2,920,057	4,223,281	69.1
June	2,133,229	3,158,514	67.6	2,661,174	3,813,404	69.8
July	2,026,535	2,892,548	70.0	2,554,022	3,730,682	68.5
Aug.	2,086,819	3,086,185	67.6	2,780,278	4,069,876	68.3
Sept.	2,383,803	3,370,872	70.7	2,383,690	3,554,125	67.1
Oct.	2,553,651	3,589,266	70.6	3,330,755	4,872,326	68.4
Nov.	2,554,340	3,832,324	66.7	2,872,136	4,194,442	68.5
Dec.	2,759,289	3,865,066	71.4	3,003,023	4,195,474	71.6
TOTAL:	28,691,611	40,918,032	70.0	32,493,925	47,096,560	69.0
	1980			1981		
Jan.	3,253,206	4,718,868	68.9	3,548,542	5,341,517	66.4
Feb.	2,714,058	4,301,450	63.1	3,114,967	4,679,406	66.6
Mar.	2,720,234	4,254,513	63.9	3,807,212	5,579,774	68.2
Apr.	3,117,668	4,662,219	66.9	4,235,604	5,812,748	72.9
May	3,677,546	5,081,885	72.4	3,621,121	5,369,779	67.4
June	3,951,192	5,608,059	70.5	4,002,780	5,953,243	67.2
July	3,337,792	4,901,406	68.1	3,959,191	6,023,957	65.7
Aug.	3,170,685	4,630,670	68.5	3,494,220	5,353,174	65.3
Sept.	3,430,767	5,090,051	67.4	3,964,299	5,741,693	69.0
Oct.	3,869,222	5,603,298	69.1	4,225,733	6,155,754	68.7
Nov.	1,664,493	2,935,046	56.7	4,324,642	6,367,985	67.9
Dec.	3,817,605	5,649,979	67.6	4,781,755	6,843,778	69.9
TOTAL:	38,724,468	57,437,444	67.4	47,080,066	69,222,808	68.0

Note: These data are restricted to those amounts debited by the banks to deposit accounts of customers, either current or savings.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 61-001

Regina

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts

	January - December				
	1979	1980	% Change	1981	% Change
	$'000	$'000		$'000	
Moose Jaw	1,628,208	1,790,149	9.9	2,248,618	+25.6
Prince Albert	1,784,189	2,055,590	15.2	2,566,408	+24.9
Regina	32,493,965	38,724,468	19.2	47,080,066	+21.6
Saskatoon	11,190,238	14,867,237	32.8	17,327,716	+16.6
TOTAL:	47,096,600	57,437,444	22.0	69,222,808	+20.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 61-001, April, 1982.

Regina

Consumer Price Index - (All Items)

(1971 = 100)

Year	Regina	% Increase	Canada	% Increase
1971	100.0	-	100.0	-
1972	104.5	4.5	104.8	4.8
1973	111.6	6.8	112.7	7.5
1974	122.0	9.3	125.0	10.9
1975	134.9	10.6	138.5	10.8
1976	146.8	8.8	148.9	7.5
1977	161.2	9.8	160.8	8.0
1978	175.8	9.1	175.2	9.0
1979	190.5	8.4	191.2	9.1
1980	209.7	10.1	210.6	10.1
1981	234.3	11.7	236.9	12.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-001, April 1982.

Regina

Consumer Price Index - Regina - 1971 = 100

Date	All Items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation, Education & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
1980								
Dec.	221.1	262.8	213.8	192.7	216.8	204.5	197.3	199.2
1981								
Jan.	223.0	264.0	214.7	194.7	220.9	207.8	200.6	198.1
Feb.	224.7	265.6	215.4	194.0	224.6	210.3	201.9	202.3
Mar.	227.5	268.9	217.8	198.2	227.8	214.1	202.6	203.6
Apr.	227.7	268.0	218.6	194.9	229.6	215.4	202.1	204.5
May	231.0	266.3	222.7	197.4	233.8	217.4	206.3	211.8
June	234.6	274.4	225.7	199.6	238.0	218.0	207.9	212.9
July	236.0	277.0	227.9	197.7	239.4	219.4	209.0	213.0
Aug.	238.0	280.5	230.2	200.6	239.8	219.9	211.2	213.1
Sept.	239.4	281.6	232.1	202.1	242.1	220.5	211.4	213.1
Oct.	241.1	276.6	236.2	204.0	242.8	220.1	215.6	218.2
Nov.	243.9	280.2	237.8	207.1	246.3	223.6	216.6	223.5
Dec.	244.7	278.2	239.6	207.4	247.9	226.9	216.4	223.5
% Change Nov. 1980 - Dec. 1980:	0.5	1.9	0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1
% Change Dec. 1979 - Dec. 1980:	11.4	12.7	10.1	9.3	13.9	11.0	8.5	13.6
% Change Dec. 1980 - Dec. 1981:	10.7	5.9	12.1	7.6	14.3	11.0	9.7	12.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-010, April 1982

Regina

INTER-CITY INDICES BY RANK - September, 1981

Combined City Average = 100

	Food[i]		Household[ii]		Transp.[iii]		Health[iv]		Rec.[v]		T/A[vi]
Ott.	99	Wpg.	96	Edm.	90	Reg.	90	Wpg.	99	Edm.	90
Tor.	99	Edm.	98	Wpg.	93	Char.	90	Reg.	100	Wpg.	98
Mtr.	100	Reg.	98	Reg.	95	Wpg.	96	Edm.	100	Ott.	99
Wpg.	101	Char.	100	Hal.	95	Mtr.	97	Mtr.	100	Tor.	100
Edm.	101	Mtr.	100	St.J.	96	Edm.	97	Ott.	101	Hal.	101
Hal.	102	Ott.	100	Ott.	98	Hal.	98	Tor.	101	Van.	102
St. J.	102	Tor.	100	Tor.	100	St.J's	98	Van.	102	Reg.	104
Char.	103	St.J.	102	Char.	100	Ott.	100	St.J.	103	Mtr.	104
Reg.	104	Hal.	103	St.J's	101	St.J.	101	Char.	106	Char.	106
Van.	104	Van.	105	Van.	104	Van.	104	Hal.	106	St.J	107
St.J.'s	112	St.J's	108	Mtr.	106	Tor.	107	St.J's	110	St.J's	124

i Food includes dairy, cereal and bakery products, fats and oils, meat, poultry and fish, fruit and vegetables, eggs, and miscellaneous groceries.

ii Household includes furniture and appliances, floor coverings, textiles, equipment, household supplies and services.

iii Transportation includes private automobile purchase, gasoline and other automobile operation and public transportation.

iv Health includes personal care supplies and services.

v Recreation includes education and reading.

vi Abbreviations: T/A - tobacco and alcohol, Mtr. - Montreal, Ott. - Ottawa, Tor. - Toronto, Wpg. - Winnipeg, - Edm. - Edmonton, Hal. - Halifax, Reg. - Regina, St. J. - St. John, New Brunswick, Van. - Vancouver, Char. - Charlottetown, St. J's. - St. John's, Newfoundland.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-010,April, 1982.

Regina

SASKATCHEWAN FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS

	1980 $'000	1981 $'000	% Change
Wheat	1,742,306	1,846,044	+ 6.0
Wheat, Canadian Wheat Board Payments	276,295	733,043	--
Oats	7,363	9,951	+35.1
Oats, Canadian Wheat Board Payments	151	27	-82.1
Barley	139,610	217,893	+56.1
Barley, Canadian Wheat Board Payments	16,984	45,033	--
Western Grain Stabilization Payments	--	--	--
Crop Insurance Payments	135,000	95,000	-29.6
Canadian Wheat Board Cash Advance	34,542	167,831	--
Canadian Wheat Board Cash Advance Repayments	- 51,400	- 109,742	--
Deferred Grain Receipts	-446,695	- 530,831	+18.8
Liquidation of Deferred Grain Receipts	281,762	446,695	+58.5
Rye	31,381	27,558	-12.2
Flaxseed	64,369	38,140	-40.7
Canola	233,850	220,205	- 5.8
Potatoes	2,109	3,244	+53.8
Floriculture and Nursery	2,692	4,120	+53.0
Other Crops	31,979	35,938	+12.4
TOTAL CROPS:	2,502,298	3,250,149	+29.9
Cattle	423,211	376,899	-10.9
Calves	105,828	65,342	-38.3
Hogs	75,438	78,266	+ 3.7
Sheep and Lambs	2,318	2,629	+13.4
Dairy Products	47,997	59,292	+23.5
Poultry	21,680	24,245	+11.8
Eggs	14,808	18,088	+22.2
Other Livestock	14,082	13,902	- 1.3
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS:	705,362	638,663	- 9.5
Forest and Maple Products	333	331	- 0.6
Provincial Income Stabilization Program	2,866	5,987	--
Dairy Supplementary Payments	6,059	6,900	+13.9
Deficiency Payments	1,644	6,280	--
CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS:	3,218,562	3,908,310	+21.4
SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS:	12,358	53,946	--
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS:	3,230,920	3,962,256	+22.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #21-001

Saskatchewan Farmers' Marketing of Grain at Primary Elevators

	Wheat	Durum Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Canola	TOTAL
			- Thousands of Tonnes -					
Period: January 6, 1982 to January 27, 1982	60.8	35.4	-0.3	41.5	4.1	1.9	11.8	155.2
Same period last year	367.7	64.6	6.8	54.6	5.9	4.9	9.0	513.5
Crop year to date	4,149.1	873.5	41.2	866.0	133.0	55.5	142.8	6,261.1
Same period last year	4,760.1	1,083.1	41.9	889.3	81.9	79.2	146.4	7,081.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #22-007, April 1982

Saskatchewan Livestock Marketings

Type	Jan-Dec 1980	Jan-Dec 1981	% Change
Cattle	973,360	821,180	- 15.6
Calves	5,550	5,330	- 4.0
Sheep and Lambs	9,822	11,170	+ 13.7
Hogs	740,081	654,079	- 11.6

Regina

Estimated Value of Shipments of Goods by Industry Group Manufactured in Saskatchewan.

Industry	1980 $'000	1981 $'000	% Change
Food and Beverage	798,200	873,193	9.4
Textiles	2,009	2,194	9.2
Clothing	22,521	21,119	-6.2
Wood	83,830	95,048	13.4
Printing, Publishing & Allied Ind.	88,793	102,965	16.0
Metal Fabricating	85,720	97,550	13.8
Machinery	160,982	204,018	26.7
Transportation Equipment	38,792	49,098	26.6
Electrical Products	42,230	47,561	12.6
Non-Metallic Products	107,835	129,308	19.9
Chemical and Chemical Products	34,698	43,189	24.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing(1)	11,028	11,963	8.5
N. E. S.	591,046	751,364	27.1
TOTAL: (2)	2,067,684	2,428,570	20.1

1. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries include scientific and professional equipment industries, jewellery and silverware industries, sporting goods and toy industries, sign and display industries.

2. Total includes the value of shipments for those industries for which individual data must be suppressed to comply with the Statistics Act.

Source: Government of Saskatchewan, Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Statistical Review

Regina

Exports Laden in Saskatchewan

	1981 $'000	1980 $'000	% Change
Live Animals	17,929	18,845	- 4.9
Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	48,152	36,686	31.3
Crude Materials, Inedible	837,880	1,012,100	-17.2
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	855,458	828,244	3.3
End Products, Inedible	68,288	50,399	35.5
Special Transactions, Trade	6,209	2,642	135.0
Total Domestic Exports	1,833,917	1,948,918	- 5.9
Total Re-exports	17,174	9,719	76.7

Note:
The exports by province of lading are calculated on basis of customs declaration B13 which is generally made up at Port of Origin. Thus, grain exports are attributed to provinces with shipping facilities, (ie: British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba).

Imports Cleared in Saskatchewan

	1981 $'000	1980 $'000	% Change
Live Animals	4,287	4,196	2.2
Food, Feed, Beverages, and Tobacco	77,365	56,955	35.8
Crude Materials, Inedible	18,655	32,859	-43.2
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	122,357	110,847	10.4
End Products, Inedible	774,139	597,865	29.5
Special Transactions, Trade	17,342	11,257	54.1
Total Imports	1,014,144	815,979	24.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #65-001, 1982.

Regina

SALES OF SELECTED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

	1981 '000m^3	1980 '000m^3	% Change
Motor Gasoline	2,000	2,059	-2.9
Aviation Turbo Fuel	100	96	3.9
Kerosene, Stove Oil, Tracto	120	153	-21.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1,051	1,085	-3.2
Light Fuel Oil	164	193	-14.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	16	20	-20.8
Asphalt	159	184	-13.6
Total Net Sales (all products)	3,830	3,992	- 4.0

OIL REFINERY PRODUCTION, SELECTED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

	1981 '000m^3	1980 '000m^3	% Change
Motor Gasoline	1,203	1,163	3.4
Propane & Propane Mixes	47	45	3.5
Butane & Butane Mixes	56	49	3.7
Kerosene, Stove Oil, Tracto	177	181	-2.1
Diesel Fuel	477	484	-1.4
Still Gas	103	99	4.1
Coke	48	43	11.2
Total Refinery Production	2,466	2,593	-4.1

Source: Statistics Canada Catalogue #45-004, 1981

Regina

SASKATCHEWAN MINERAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF SALES

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981*
FUEL MINERALS:							
Crude Oil	(Thousand m^3)	8,888.7	9,741.7	9,624.6	9,371.8	9,330.8	7,389.0
	($ Millions)	443.7	579.1	689.3	726.7	862.4	820.8
Natural Gas	(Million m^3)	1,902.5	1,648.9	1,553.6	1,559.1	1,590.6	1,488.0
	($ Millions)	10.7	13.0	16.9	17.2	19.6	19.3
LPG's	($ Millions)	6.9	8.3	8.8	12.0	10.7	8.1
Coal	(Million Tonnes)	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.8
	($ Millions)	15.2	20.3	17.7	20.4	29.7	42.0
Fuel Minerals Value ($ Millions)(1)		476.5	620.7	732.7	776.4	922.5	890.2
METALLIC MINERALS:							
Copper	(Thousand Tonnes)	22.9	6.9	6.2	6.0	4.9	4.5
	($ Millions)	14.6	9.8	9.8	14.0	12.3	9.9
Zinc	(Thousand Tonnes)	7.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.3	7.0
	($ Millions)	6.4	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.1	8.2
Gold	(Kgs)	553.8	457.7	412.2	366.0	310.1	323.8
	($ Millions)	2.1	2.4	2.8	4.0	7.1	5.6
Silver	(Tonnes)	10.4	8.2	7.0	7.2	4.9	5.5
	($ Millions)	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	3.9	2.2
Uranium	(Thousand Tonnes)	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.4
	($ Millions)	44.8	75.0	261.5	258.0	232.2	258.0
Metallic Minerals Sales ($ Millions)(1)		70.0	92.5	279.9	283.8	259.8	283.9
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS:							
Potash	(Million Tonnes)	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.2
	($ Millions)	358.4	398.8	495.7	733.3	1,010.0	997.5
Salt	(Thousand Tonnes)	296.0	247.5	298.7	255.1	321.4	325.0
	($ Millions)	3.6	4.0	4.8	8.0	11.9	12.4
Sodium Sulphate	(Thousand Tonnes)	416.9	371.0	334.9	400.2	440.5	500.0
	($ Millions)	21.0	18.8	17.4	23.1	27.3	36.4
Industrial Mineral Sales ($ Millions)(1)		383.1	420.8	518.0	782.6	1,072.3	1,046.3
Total Mineral Sales ($ Millions)(1)		929.4	1,134.1	1,530.5	1,842.7	2,254.5	2,220.4

(1) Subtotals and total values may differ because of rounding and non-identified minerals.
* - Preliminary figures

Source: Saskatchewan Mineral Resources, May 1982.

Regina

New Motor Vehicle Sales in Saskatchewan

Number of Vehicles Sold:	1980	1981	% Change
Passenger Cars	29,417	28,807	- 2.1
Commercial Vehicles	22,561	20,095	-10.9
TOTAL:	51,978	48,902	- 5.9

Retail Value of Vehicles Sold:	$'000	$'000	% Change
Passenger Cars	253,342	282,580	11.5
Commercial Vehicles	256,956	251,260	- 2.2
TOTAL:	510,298	533,840	4.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #63-007, 1982.

Utilities

City Services and Utilities

All utilities and services required for industry, commerce and domestic development are City-owned and operated with the exception of telephones, electricity and power which are provided through crown corporations of the provincial government.

Water and Sewer

For rates and installations contact:

Utilities Branch
City Treasurer's Department
City Hall
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3C8
Telephone: 569-7208

Saskatchewan Telecommunications

Sask Tel serves business and residence customers with a comprehensive line of telecommunications service.

Business service includes, not only telephone services ranging from single line telephones to switchboards, but also: paging systems, including pocket pagers; mobile telephone systems; private mobile radios; electronic answering devices; as well as auxiliary equipment, such as automatic dialers, hands free speaker phones; and word processing systems.

Communications are made possible through provincial and national transmission networks, which provide access to the world.

For further information please contact:

Marketing Department
Sask Tel
1825 Lorne Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0N1
Telephone: (306) 347-3300

Telephones

Sask Tel serves the entire province of Saskatchewan with headquarters located in Regina. In the City of Regina, approximately 135,000 telephones

are in service. Direct distance dialing is in effect throughout the province including communities in the far north.

Discounts apply to: Direct distance dialed calls in Saskatchewan and to most points in Canada on both initial and overtime charges,

and

operated assisted calls in Saskatchewan and to most points in Canada on overtime charges only.

For further information and rates, please contact: The Business Office,
Sask Tel,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0M7
Telephone: (306)347-2525

The Computer Communications Group (CCG)

CCG offers end to end data system capability through a comprehensive line of data terminals and networks.

The family of WANG word processors ranges from stand alone units to large office information systems. Innovations such as electronic mail and telecommunications options provide a link to the office of the future. "Small business Computer systems are now available. Tailor made packages are available for any businessman who wants the assistance of an office-sized computer."

Vucom 2, 3, 4, 404 and VT100 CRT terminals provide a series of intelligent and non-intelligent interactive terminals operating at speeds of 9600 bits per second.

Vutran is a micro-processor based transaction terminal designed for credit card and cheque verification procedures in retail outlets and financial institutions.

Data networks include Dataroute and Datapac (Canada's first packet switching network), as well as conventional networks to tie the system together.

For further information, please contact: CCG, Marketing Department,
Sask Tel, 1825 Lorne Street,
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4P 0N1
Telephone: (306) 347-3311

Source: Sask Tel, April, 1982.

CNCP Telecommunications

CNCP offer a full range of services to facilitate any type of business.

Telex: 66 2/3 wpm which gives you a written copy of your communication, remains very popular with 50,000 users in Canada and over a half million world wide.

Options are Telepost, Teltex, MATS (multi-address Telex service) Telex to TWX, SAFT (store and forward Telex) and Data Telex at 100 w.p.m.

Equipment available is manual, automatic and new silent units with memory storage, or punch paper tape.

Broadband Service -- a dial up alternate Voice Data service up to 9600 bits per second.

Private Wire Service: this is a dedicated service.

Infodat, Infoswitch and Infotex: speeds of 75, 110, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2 Kilobaud as well as 50,000 bits per second cover all customers' needs, large or small.

For additional information, please contact: CNCP Telecommunications,
2040 Saskatchewan Drive,
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4P 0B2
Telex Dial Number: 071-2452
Telephone: (306) 352-2541

Postal Services

The Regina area is served by a central post office located in the downtown area at 2200 Saskatchewan Drive as well as by substations located throughout the City. A full range of postal services is available including money orders (national and international) and all types of mail delivery. Drive-in mail service is available at the central post office.

Source: CN-CP Telecommunications, March, 1982.

Hours: Open Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Counter Sales)
Lobby boxes, open 24 hours a day
Administration offices: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The Regina Post Office serves:

Households	47,773
Apartments	13,647
Businesses	4,881
General Delivery (individuals)	200
(businesses)	25
Lobby Boxes	1,745

Regina Forwarding Service:

To the Regina Socio-Economic area and to most of Saskatchewan First Class Mail receives next day delivery.

To the Prairie Provinces and Ontario from Regina First Class Mail receives 2-day delivery service.

To Quebec, depending on the destination, 2 and 3-day delivery service on First Class Mail from Regina.

To the Maritimes, from Regina, First Class Mail receives 3-day delivery service.

Parcels: From Regina to key centres in Saskatchewan, there is next day delivery service. For other areas, the service depends upon transportation and the class of mail chosen by the customer.

Priority Post Services available from and to Regina.

For further information, contact: Mr. L. G. (Glenn) Weber, Marketing Representative
Judy Weber Frazer, Customer Service,
Mr. Dave Byas, Public Affairs
Post Office
2200 Saskatchewan Drive,
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0B5
Telephone: 359-6441 or 359-5651

Source: Canada Post Office, April 1982.

Electricity and Natural Gas

For rates and other pertinent information, contact:

Saskatchewan Power Corporation,
2025 Victoria Avenue,
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4P 0S1
Telephone: (306) 566-2121

Utilities - Electricity:

Effective: August, 1981

RATE CODE:	10-100
CLASS	Residential
TYPE	Standard
AVAILABILITY	Within the corporate limits of the City of Regina and Saskatchewan Power franchise area in Saskatoon.
APPLICABILITY	To residential customers with single-phase service in single-family residences or individual apartments where service hereunder is taken through one meter.
ENERGY RATE	Residential Rates - Effective 1981-08-01

(Rate Codes 1X-100)	Large City and City
Basic Monthly Charge	$2.00
Energy Charge per kW·h	3.40¢

MINIMUM BILL - Basic monthly charge.

GENERAL This rate does not apply to any dwelling regularly used for business purposes, recognized tourist houses, rooming or boarding houses, except that space used for non-residential purposes may be serviced through residential meters when such load does not exceed 250 watts.

The rate herein defined is net, and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority. This rate sheet may be cancelled or revised without specific notice, and does not necessarily state all conditions applicable under this schedule.

Effective February 1982.

RATE CODE	10-200
CLASS	General Service II (0-15 kW)
AVAILABILITY	Within the Corporate limits of the City of Regina and Saskatchewan Power Corporation franchise area of Saskatoon.
APPLICABILITY	To electrical loads where the electrical demand is in the range of 0 to 15 kW except for those loads classified as residential, farm or street lighting.
RATE	General Service II (0 - 15 kW demand) (Rate Codes 1X-200) Large City and City Basic Monthly Charge $4.80 Energy Charge per kW·h 5.60¢
MINIMUM MONTHLY BILL	Basic Monthly Charge
GENERAL	Metering shall be by kilowatt-hour meter. Electrical equipment shall be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the Corporation's system. The rate herein defined is net and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority. This rate sheet may be cancelled or revised without specific notice and does not necessarily state all conditions applicable under this schedule.

Effective February 1982.

RATE CODE	10-300
CLASS	General Service III (15-75 kW)
AVAILABILITY	Within the corporate limits of the City of Regina and Saskatchewan Power Corporation's franchise area of Saskatoon.
APPLICABILITY	To electrical loads where the electrical demand is within the range of 15 - 75 kW except for those loads classified as residential, farm or street lighting.

RATE	General Service III (15 - 75 kW demand)	
	(Rate Codes 1X-300)	Provincial
	First 200 kW·h/kW of registered demand per kW·h	6.75¢
	Balance per kW·h	3.04¢
MINIMUM BILL	$10.00 per month	
GENERAL	The service will be metered by a kW demand-energy meter. Where the demand can be established by the connected load a kilowatt-hour meter will be used. Electrical equipment shall be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the Corporation's system.	
	The rate herein defined is net and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority. This rate sheet may be cancelled or revised without specific notice and does not necessarily state all conditions applicable under this schedule.	

Effective - February, 1982.

RATE CODE	10-400	
CLASS	General Service IV (75 - 1000 kV·A)	
AVAILABILITY	Within the corporate limits of the City of Regina and Saskatchewan Power Corporation's franchise area of Saskatoon.	
APPLICABILITY	To commercial and industrial services where the electrical demand is within the range of 75 - 1000 kV·A.	
RATE	General Service IV (75-1000 kV·A demand)	
	(Rate Codes 1X-400)	
	Billing Demand - Monthly registered demand but not less than 75 kV·A	
	Demand Charge - per kV·A of billing demand	$6.65
	Energy Charge - per kW·h	1.86¢
MINIMUM BILL	- Demand Charge	

MINIMUM MONTHLY BILL Demand charge

GENERAL Service is supplied under the terms and conditions of our Standard Electric Service Agreement, major points of which are outlined below.

METERING Generally, the Corporation's metering facilities will be on the low voltage circuit and the Consumer shall provide the necessary space for the metering equipment. Three-phase services will be metered by a kV·A demand-energy meter. Single-phase services will be metered by a kW demand-energy meter.

EQUIPMENT Electrical equipment shall be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the Corporation's electrical system and all electrical characteristics of the equipment installed shall meet with the approval of the Corporation.

The rate herein defined is net and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority. This rate sheet may be cancelled or revised without specific notice and does not necessarily state all conditions applicable under this schedule.

Effective February 1982.

RATE CODE 1X-500

CLASS General Service V (1000 - 7500 kV·A)

AVAILABILITY Within the Corporation's franchise area.

APPLICABILITY To commercial and industrial services where the electrical demand is within the range of 1000 - 7500 kV·A.

RATE General Service V (1000 - 7500 kV·A demand)
(Rate Codes 1X-500)

Billing Demand	- Monthly registered demand but not less than 50 percent of maximum demand registered during previous 11 months, nor less than 25 percent of transformer capacity, nor less than 1000 kV·A	
Demand Charge	- per kV·A of billing demand	$6.50
Energy Charge	- per kW·h	1.86¢
Minimum Bill	- Demand Charge	

Regina

GENERAL	Service is supplied under the terms and conditions of our standard Electric Service Agreement, major points of which are outlined below.
POINT OF DELIVERY	The point of delivery shall be the input terminals of the customer-owned substation or vault.
METERING	Generally, the service will be primary metered with a kV·A demand-energy meter.
EQUIPMENT	Electrical equipment must be so operated that it will not cause excessive disturbance on the Corporation's electrical system and all electrical characteristics of the equipment installed must meet with the approval of the Corporation.
	The rate herein defined is net and does not include any taxes or surcharges which may lawfully be imposed by or at the request of any municipal, provincial or federal authority. This rate sheet may be cancelled or revised without specific notice and does not necessarily state all conditions applicable under this schedule.

Natural Gas Rates

1. Residential, General Service II & Farm Rates - Effective 1982-02-01

   (Rate Codes 2x-10x, 2x-20x & 2x-80x)

   Basic Monthly Charge $5.25

   Energy Charge per cubic metre (m^3) 11.23¢

   Minimum Bill - Basic Monthly Charge

   General Service II - applies to commercial customers consuming less than 23 000m^3 of natural gas per year.

2. General Service III & IV rates - Effective 1982-02-01

   (Rate Codes 2x-30x & 2x-40x)

   Basic Monthly Charge $6.25

   Energy Charge per cubic metre (m^3) 11.21¢

   Minimum Bill - Basic Monthly Charge

   General Service III & IV - applies to commercial customers consuming between 23 000 and 660 000m^3 of natural gas per year.

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation, April 1982.

Regina

5. Rates for large industrial users of natural gas are available on application to:

Mr. H. P. Howard,
Regina District Gas Superintendent,
Saskatchewan Power Corporation,
2025 Victoria Avenue,
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4P 0S1

For information on Energy Conservation, contact:

Mr. Wally Gillard, Advisory Service Manager,
Utilization & Conservation Public Affairs,
Saskatchewan Power Corporation,
2025 Victoria Avenue,
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4P 0S1
Telephone (306) 566-3181

Conservation Program:

(1) Home Energy Loan Program
(2) Warm Up Saskatchewan
(3) General Information on Energy Conservation in the Home, Business and Industry.

Source: Saskatchewan Power Corporation, April 1982.

Water Supply

Sources

1. Surface Water Supply - Buffalo Pound Lake.
2. Ground Water - Main well field located at Boggy Creek.
   - Additional fields located at Mound Springs, Mallory Springs and Regina aquifer wells located in and to the west of City along 9th Avenue.

Extent of Service in the Community - throughout the City of Regina and fringe areas.

Pumping Capacity

Capacity - 60 M.G.D. (Present supply 35 M.G.D.)

Treatment

Sedimentation, filtration and chlorination.

Reservoir Capacity - 6 reservoirs with a total capacity of 45 million gallons.

Peak Consumption - 1981

1. Day - 40,200,000 gallons - July 6, 1981
2. Month - 786,869,000 gallons - May, 1981.

Restrictions - nil.

Pressure Details or Range - Pressure at both of Regina's pumping stations is 65 p.s.i.

Detailed Chemical Analysis - Average 1978

Calcium	94 MG/L	Chloride	11.5 MG/L
Magnesium	50 MG/L	Nitrate	1.5 MG/L
Sodium	60 MG/L	Total Dissolved Solids	788 MG/L
Iron	0.38 MG/L	Total Hardness	440 MG/L
Manganese	0.55 MG/L	Ph	7.5 MG/L
Bicarbonate	341 MG/L		
Sulphate	249 MG/L		

Regina

Watermains	End of 1981
Supply to City	106.22 kilometers (66 miles)
City Distribution	680.94 kilometers (423.13 miles)
Water Connections	
Domestic	44,989
Business	3,485

City of Regina Water Rates - effective January 1, 1982.

1. For each service on premises connected with City Water System:
   First 1,000 cubic feet at $9.00 minimum for two months.
2. For each service on premises connected with the City Water System having only yard tap or an indoor water tap but not provided with drainage to the sewer system:
   First 400 cubic feet at $3.30 minimum for two months.
   All over 400 cubic feet at 40¢ per 100 cubic feet.
3. For each service on premises not connected with the City Water System:
   Minimum rate $1.40 for two months.
4. Water rates for building projects as provided for in Section 6:

Minimum rate $5.00	
Concrete per cubic yard	15¢
Each 100 cubic feet in wall of rubble or coursed ashlar masonry	15¢
Each 1,000 bricks	15¢
Each 100 square yards of lime plaster	$1.30
Each 100 square yards of wood fibre plaster	45¢
Each 1,000 tiles	45¢

5. For each service on premises outside the City and connected with the City Water System, the rates set out in paragraph 1 above plus a surcharge of 75% plus a deposit or bond as may be defined in the terms of a written agreement.
6. For each service on premises connected with the City Water System, and not metered, used solely for lawns or gardens:
   $3.40 for the first 1,000 square feet of area and 95¢ for each additional 1,000 square feet of area or fraction thereof.

SEWAGE SYSTEM:

Extent of Sanitary Service in the Community - 651.97 kilometers (405.13 miles) of sanitary sewers throughout the City.

Septic Tanks - None.

Extent of Storm Drain System - 609.15 kilometers (378.52 miles) of storm sewers plus 15.13 kilometers (9.4 miles) open storm channel.

Treatment Facilities - The City uses primary treatment plant aerated sewage lagoons and tertiary treatment consisting of chlorination and chemical removal of phosporous and algae prior to discharge to Wascana Creek.

Capacity and Present Use of Systems - Capacity 20,000,000 gallons per day; average use 14,600,000 gallons per day.

Disposal of Acids and Processing Waste - No special disposal facilities. The City operated sanitary landfill can accommodate small amounts of special wastes (oil, etc.). Disposal of hazardous wastes are dealt with on an individual basis depending on the hazardous waste involved. This is usually done in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Environment and Provincial Department of Health.

Special Taxes - None. A sewer surcharge is being imposed in addition to regular sewer service charge for overstrength sewage.

Regina

Rates for Residential and Industrial (Effective as of January 1, 1982)

For each service there is a minimum charge of $8.75 for each two month period. Consumption in excess of 1,000 cubic feet is billed at 97¢ per 100 cubic feet.

- applications for adjustments to sewer service charges must be made to the Director of Public Works and Engineering.
- overstrength sewage is levied a surcharge in accordance with its overstrength.

Garbage and Industrial Waste Removal - Method and Frequency of Collection

- residential - weekly
- commercial - as required
- industrial - as required

Rates for Excess Garbage Removal

Charges for removal and/or disposal of garbage, household refuse, trade rubbish and refuse are based on cost estimates prepared by the Department and may vary according to volume.

For disposal only at the City Shredder:

- Per ton	$7.50
- Minimum charge - cash	1.00
- Minimum billing	10.00

Sanitary landfill - for each automobile or truck entering the sanitary landfill grounds for the purpose of unloading refuse in the sanitary landfill grounds, there shall be levied a charge of:

a.	For all garbage and refuse	$4.50 per ton
b.	Straw and manure	2.25 per ton
c.	For liquid waste	2.25 per ton
d.	Building and demolition rubble	1.10 per ton

Quantities of less than 2,000 pounds shall be levied a charge of $0.20 per CWT, with minimum cash charge of $1.00 and maximum monthly billing of $10.00.

The minimum charge shall be:

a. Car	$0.25
b. Car with trailer	0.50
c. 3/4 ton truck (and under)	0.50

Sanitation Codes

The City of Regina has several sanitation regulations governing air, water and ground pollution. The major regulations deal with the following items:

- the prevention and removal of nuisances and unsanitary conditions on public and private property;
- the cleansing of streets, lanes, yards, lots and the location of water closets, cesspools, privies, and wells and their cleansing by the local health authorities or by the owners or occupiers;
- the operation and maintenance of municipal sanitary landfill site;
- the plumbing, water supply, ventilation and heating of buildings and premises.

Private Collection Companies

Private collectors are utilized by commercial and industrial businesses only. Current rates are approximately the same as rates prevailing in other large Canadian cities.

Source: City of Regina, Public Works and Engineering Department, April 1982.

Fire Protection

The City of Regina operates six fire stations plus a central communications centre. A drill area for training purposes and a maintenance shop complete the physical structures.

The total staff complement of the department is 293, which includes a Fire Inspection and Prevention Division, Training Division, as well as maintenance and clerical personnel.

Pieces of Equipment

13 pumper units
1 aerial platform unit
5 aerial ladder units
5 service trucks
4 emergency units
3 cars

Fire protection is provided to all areas within the City limits and is paid for through municipal taxes.

Extension of services is provided beyond City limits only if the necessary equipment is available, and no other priorities exist within the City.

Annual inspection programs are compulsory for industrial operation and voluntary for residential dwellings. There is no extra charge for these inspections.

Ten Year Fire Loss, Alarms and Fatalities

Year	Fire Loss	No. of Alarms	Fatalities
1971	$ 504,122	1,497	3
1972	987,591	1,326	3
1973	2,249,276	1,476	15
1974	2,776,107	1,653	9
1975	1,079,438	1,621	1
1976	2,025,915	1,668	3
1977	1,361,395	1,954	5
1978	2,680,145	1,901	15
1979	6,327,440	1,905	8
1980	3,209,055	1,936	2
1981	3,313,000	1,800	7

LARGEST LOSSES BY FIRE - 1981

DATE	LOCATION	LOSS
January 14	2315 Cross Place	$ 230,000.00
January 19	1200 - 11th Avenue Tamarack Real Estate & Insurance Ltd.	114,000.00
March 12	1345 McIntyre Street Eecol Electric	241,600.00
August 22	1514 - 11th Avenue Frank's Cafe	750,000.00
August 24	1035 Angus Street Vacant Warehouse	300,000.00
September 8	860 Park Street Provincial Bandag Retreading	110,000.00
November 2	2054 Broad Street Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs	90,000.00

Largest Losses by Fire - 1980

Date	Location	Loss
January 14	339 Albert Street Three Flames Restaurant	$175,000.00
March 1	156 Broad Street Pin Ball Arcade	68,000.00
April 12	410 College Avenue Little Flower Church	63,000.00
July 31	1763 Park Street Wheel & Platter Restaurant	99,000.00
July 31	1763 Park Street, Restaurant, Ceramic Shop, A & G Auto Parts Shop	250,000.00
August 31	Scarth Street & South Railway New Sask-Tel Building, (under construction)	150,000.00

1981 - ESTIMATED LOSSES

	LOSS	NO LOSS	TOTAL	WOOD BUILDINGS	WOOD CONTENTS	MASONRY BUILDINGS	MASONRY CONTENTS	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSSES	INSURANCE LOSSES INSURED	INSURANCE NOT INSURED
Apartments	16	5	21	$ 14,250.	$ 7,210.	$ 29,750.	$ 1,700.	$ 52,910.	$ 52,510.	$ 400.
Residences	136	75	211	705,095.	359,215.	73,000.	9,200.	1,146,510.	1,070,065.	76,445.
Rooming Houses										
Hotels & Motels	2	1	3	5,000.	300.			5,300.	5,000.	300.
Mobile Homes	2	3	5	11,500.	4,000.			15,500.	15,500.	
Other Dwellings	11	4	15	13,950.	4,400.	60,950.	54,400.	133,700.	133,700.	
TOTAL DWELLINGS	167	88	255	749,795.	375,125.	163,700.	65,300.	1,353,920.	1,276,775.	77,145.
School, Hosp., Chrc.	8	6	14	700.	200.	23,800.	6,800.	31,500.	14,000.	17,500.
Industrial	5		5	200.	1,000.	160,450.	81,600.	243,250.	241,700.	1,550.
Mercantile	6	4	10	12,200.	1,550.	373,000.	431,300.	818,050.	815,050.	3,000.
Other Buildings	50	31	81	488,650.	121,000.	2,150.	2,650.	614,450.	592,800.	21,650.
TOTAL BUILDINGS	236	129	365	$1,251,545.	$498,875.	$723,100.	$587,650.	3,061,170.	2,940,325.	120,845.
Vehicles	136	58	194					243,177.	37,635.	205,542.
Rubbish, Brush, Etc.	9	215	224					3,850.	3,650.	200.
Misc. Outdoors	6	177	183					5,065.	5,015.	50.
TOTAL	387	579	966					$3,313,262.	2,986,625.	3,313,262.

Regina

Estimated Losses - 1980

	LOSS	NO LOSS	TOTAL	WOOD BUILDINGS	WOOD CONTENTS	MASONRY BUILDINGS	MASONRY CONTENTS	TOTAL ESTIMATED LOSSES	INSURANCE LOSSES INSURED	NOT INSURED
Apartments	10	8	18	$ 1,400.	$ 250.	84,600.	7,450.	$ 93,700	$ 93,500.	$ 200.
Residences	111	129	240	634,450.	229,733.			864,183.	852,183.	12,000.
Rooming Houses										
Hotels & Motels										
Mobile Homes										
Other Dwellings	50	51	101	282,440	184,600			467,040	446,590	20,450
TOTAL DWELLINGS	171	188	359	918,290	414,583	84,600	7,450	1,424,923	1,392,273	32,650
School, Hosp.,Chrs.	2		2	3,200	300	60,000	3,000	66,500	66,500	
Industrial										
Mercantile	4	2	6			203,000	414,500	617,500	617,500	
Other Buildings	7	5	12	54,300	3,200	150,000		207,500	203,000	4,500
TOTAL BUILDINGS	184	195	379	975,790	418,083	497,600	424,950	2,316,423	2,279,273	37,150
Vehicles	186	195	286					430,632	355,590	75,042
Rubbish, Bruch,Etc	5	278	283					117,800	107,350	10,450
Misc. Outdoors	4	133	137					400	200	200
TOTAL	379	706	1085					2,865,255	2,742,413	122,842

Regina

Police Protection

The Regina Police Service is administered under a "Zone Policing" concept introduced to the City on May 4, 1980. The City is divided into two districts and ten zones which provides geographic stability of assignment for field personnel.

Preliminary evaluation of the zone policing concept would seem to indicate a favourable police and community response toward the program.

Early 1982 saw the appointment of V. A. New as Chief of Police on the retirement of A. Huget and T. R. Savage as Deputy Chief.

Police Equipment

	1979	1980	1981
Cars	57	61	72
Trucks	2	1	2
Vans	5	5	6
Cushman Units	6	6	6
Boat	1	1	1
Snowmobiles	1	1	1
Other	8	11	1
TOTAL:	80	86	89

Police Personnel

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Authorized Police	312	322	322	335
Authorized Civilians	75	74	76	88
Special Constables	14	14	17	17
Commissionaires	11	11	12	11
TOTAL:	412	421	427	451

Regina concluded the year 1981 with 25,028 Criminal Code offences reported. This represents an 14.4% overall crime increase. The "major crime" category increased by 9.8% with 12,411 offences reported. While these figures represent an increase over the previous year, they are lower or comparable to regional and national trends.

Source: City of Regina, Chief of Police, 1982.

Classification	1981 Major Crime Statistics 1980	1981	% Changes 1980	1981
Homicide	8	7	+23.8	-12.5
Attempt Murder	18	21	0	+16.6
Sexual Offences	64	75	+12.3	+17.1
Assaults (not indecent)	805	864	- 1.5	+ 7.3
Robberies	140	174	+15.7	+24.2
Break & Enters	2,838	3,315	- .6	+16.8
Motor Vehicle Thefts	879	898	- 8.5	+ 2.1
Theft "Over" $200.00	2,308	3,278	+41.4	+42.0
Theft "Under" $200.00	5,407	6,789	+11.0	+25.5
Have Stolen Goods	160	186	+64.9	+16.2
Frauds	1,298	1,601	+ 2.2	+23.3
Prostitution	6	3	+500.0	-50.0
Gaming & Betting	0	9	-100.0	+900.0
Offensive Weapons	183	154	+20.4	-15.8
Other	3,869	4,096	+11.0	+ 5.8
Driving Offences	3,883	3,558	+ 1.0	- 8.3
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE:	21,866	25,028	+ 8.3	+14.4
Drugs	174	209	+32.8	+20.1
Federal Statutes	20	19	+ 5.3	- 5.0
Provincial Statutes	3,753	3,410	- 6.8	- 9.1
Municipal Bylaws	188	124	+32.4	-34.0

Source: City of Regina, Chief of Police, 1982.

Emergency Measures Organization and Safety Division

The Regina Emergency Measures Organization is a municipal department which has the responsibility of developing and organizing the City's emergency program.

It is primarily a planning department as opposed to the often erroneous concept of an operational department with vast emergency resources of manpower, equipment and supplies.

Should a disaster occur, it is the City of Regina itself which would respond with its various services, putting into effect emergency plans.

Potential Community Hazards for E.M.O.:

Fires, explosions, tornados, floods, epidemics, leakage of toxic or explosive gases, blizzards, power failures, high rise structural collapse, aircraft accidents, railroad or highway accidents, radio-activity (from industry and other sources), reception of large numbers of evacuees from disaster stricken areas.

Further planning in the form of an emergency response team is in the developing stage.

The Safety Division is responsible for promoting safety and maintaining a comprehensive accident prevention and safety training program throughout the City of Regina services. This includes the developing of a manual containing the proper regulations and rules for safety.

Transit Service - City of Regina

The Regina Transit System is responsible for providing Regina with an efficient public transit system within the financial capabilities of the community.

The department operates a radial route network oriented to the central business district. The system provides 13 main-line routes complemented by two feeder routes.

Source: Regina Emergency Measures Organization (E.M.O.) April 1982.
City of Regina Transit Department

The Transit System carries an average of 35,000 passengers daily with a fleet of 97 diesel buses, operating 1,000 daily hours.

The emphasis on transit service is based on passenger needs. Major route and service revisions, marketing and community relations, passenger shelters and exclusive bus lanes all reflect this mandate.

Transit Fares

Adult - 55¢ cash or 20 tickets for $11.00
High School Student - 35¢ cash or 20 tickets for $7.00
Elementary School Student - 30¢ cash or 15 tickets for $4.00
Regular Monthly Pass - $21.00
High School Monthly Pass- $13.00

For Transit Information - Phone 569-7777

Source: City of Regina Transit Department, June, 1982.

Number of Passengers Carried:

1981 - 9,165,193

1980 - 9,022,807

1979 - 8,788,784

1978 - 8,862,613

1977 - 8,720,835

1976 - 8,441,800

1975 - 8,105,236

Passengers Carried

	1975	1976	1977
Fare Passengers	5,941,779	5,883,734	6,000,792
University Service	202,806	348,812	335,386
Senior Citizens	1,504,320	1,750,830	1,096,890
Police, Mail, and Misc.	456,331	458,424	477,767
	8,105,236	8,441,800	8,720,835

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fare Passengers	6,065,913	6,113,064	6,248,485	6,244,057
University Service	316,192	295,184	296,640	281,616
Senior Citizens	1,826,690	1,883,520	1,962,450	2,118,240
Police, Mail and Misc.	652,818	497,016	515,232	521,280
	8,862,613	8,788,784	9,022,807	9,165,193

Passenger Revenue

	1975	1976	1977
Fare Passengers	$1,441,380.00	$1,530,020.13	$1,729,099.00
University Service	19,646.00	37,425.00	37,332.00
Senior Cizitens	303,483.00	351,575.00	596,737.00
Police, Mail, and Misc.	83,825.00	76,421.00	78,772.00
	$1,848,335.00	$1,995,441.49	$2,441,940.00

Regina

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fare Passengers	$2,092,563.00	$2,070,810.00	$2,240,239.00	$2,432,620.00
University Service	36,461.00	39,406.00	46,522.00	42,600.00
Senior Citizens	746,475.00	773,991.00	807,239.00	1,367,815.00
Police, Mail, and Misc.	87,654.00	84,170.00	87,517.00	98,895.00
	$2,963,153.00	$2,968,377.00	$3,181,517.00	$3,941,930.00

Anti-Pollution Regulations (As of 1977)

Federal Regulations

There are many different anti-pollution regulations established by the Federal Government. These regulations usually take the form of an Act passed by legislation; here is a list of those regulations or acts:

- The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act - Shipping Safety Control Zones Order;
- Atomic Energy Control Regulations;
- Canada Dangerous Substances Regulations;
- Canada Noise Control Regulations;
- Canada Shipping Act - Air Pollution Regulations;
  - Oil Pollution Regulations;
- The Canada Water Act (Bill C-144)
  - The Phosphorus Concentration Regulations;
  - Canada Drinking Water Standards and Objectives
- Clean Air Act;
- Fertilizers Act;
- Fisheries Act - Chlor-Alkali Mercury Regulations;
  - Pulp and Paper Effluent Regulations
- Laboratory Wastes;
- Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations;
- Navigable Water Protection Act;
- Northern Inland Waters Act;

Source: City of Regina, Transit Department, 1982
Department of Environment, 1981

- Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act (Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories);
- Canada Sanitation Regulations;
- Maritime Pollution Claims Fund Regulations (Canada Shipping Act);
- Pesticide Residue Compensation Regulations;
- The Railway Act (Air Pollution and Smoke Control Regulations);
- The Aeronautics Act (Aircraft Noise);
- The Motor Vehicle Act (Exhaust emissions from motor vehicles);

Provincial Regulations

To complement the federal regulations to control pollution, each province has its own set of acts and regulations under those acts, which apply to the whole province. Saskatchewan Environment is responsible for administering the following acts:

The Air Pollution Control Act;
The Department of the Environment Act;
The Ground Water Conservation Act;
The Water Resources Management Act;
The Water Rights Act;
The Water Power Act;
The Litter Control Act;
The Environmental Assessment Act;
The Drainage Control Act, and
The Ecological Reserves Act.

In addition regulations such as the new Spill Control Regulations under the Department of the Environment Act, have been enacted to give the department the authority to monitor, regulate and prevent pollution.

Other provincial acts and regulations also involve Saskatchewan Environment in approving measures required to protect the environment, and providing technical advice and monitoring where necessary. The legislation and department which have primary administrative responsibility include:

1. Pollution Prevention Regulations for the Mineral Industry - Saskatchewan Mineral Resources
2. The Pollution (By Livestock) Control Act - Saskatchewan Agriculture
3. Regulations Affecting Municipal Solid Waste Disposal and Sanitary Landfill- Saskatchewan Health.

For further information about provincial environmental legislation contact:

Saskatchewan Environment
5th Floor, Humford House
1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V5
Telephone - (306) 565-6513

Copies of provincial legislation can be obtained at cost from:

Queen's Printer
3085 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0B1
Telephone - 565-6894

Source: Saskatchewan Department of the Environment, 1981

Transportation

Highways and Community Roads:

Main arteries into Regina are as follows:

No. 1 east and west (The Trans-Canada Highway)
- 4 lane eastbound to Qu'Appelle (56.3 kilometers - 35 miles)
- 4 lane west bound to west of Swift Current (252 kilometers - 157 miles)

No. 6 north and south

No. 11 north-west from Regina to Saskatoon - 4 lane -(259.0 kilometers - 160 miles)

No. 33 south-east to Stoughton, joining No. 47 to Estevan, and No. 3 to Souris, Manitoba.

None of the above highways are toll roads.

Within the City of Regina there are:

658.39 kilometers (409.11 miles) of paved streets
131.14 kilometers (81.49 miles) of paved lanes
119.63 kilometers (73.78 miles) of gravel lanes
29.17 kilometers (18.13 miles) of gravel streets

- A current program is underway to increase the number of paved lanes. It is anticipated that 12.9 kilometers (8.0 miles) of lanes will be paved in 1980.
- Maximum load capacity is available on all main arteries.
- Regular street cleaning and snow removal is provided as required.

Rail - Canadian Pacific

A Customer Service Centre, located in Regina, acts as the control centre for the 1,075 mile network of railway lines in the Regina area. The system, one of 15 working successfully in Canada, integrates a toll-free 24 hour-a-day long distance telephone network, data processing machinery, computers and eight (8) (4 in Regina and 4 outside) mobile representatives into a single service group handling all customer relations for the railway, and shipping services.

Regina is situated on C. P. Rail's main line and in addition to freight service is served daily from both east and west by the transcontinental passenger train, 'Via', and daily passenger service between Regina and Saskatoon.

C. P. Express has a variety of services in the Regina area including local pick-up and delivery service with highway transport to all parts of Canada.

C. P. Transport includes low beds for heavy loads, pole trailers, flat decks, vans, and refrigerated trailers for out-of-province services.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Regina is a main grain gathering and distribution point, and handles all grain traffic on CN lines for the southern portion of Saskatchewan.

Approximately 270 employees work for CN at Regina, which is a focal point for several branch lines which converge on the City. Regina is not located on CN's mainline, as is the more northerly point of Saskatoon; however, industrial traffic and potash movements are very intense. In addition, approximately 500 - 600 carloads of grain are handled in an average one-week period year round.

CN's Regina Yard features 21 tracks in addition to some auxiliary trackage. A ten-stall Car Shop housed in the remaining portion of the Roundhouse handles necessary repairs on cars and minor motive power work.

CNX operations at Regina employ 23 people and include an eight-truck pick-up and delivery service fleet for express shipments. Interlining arrangements with other companies provides CNX service north to approximately 50 miles outside of Saskatoon, west to the Alberta border, south to the American border and east to Rocanville.

Highway runs operate from Regina daily to and from Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary.

Source: Canadian Pacific Railway, April, 1982.
Canadian National Railway, March, 1982.

Passenger Bus Service - Provincial

SASKATCHEWAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (S.T.C.)

Telephone 565-3340 for tickets and information.

The Saskatchewan Transportation Company is a Crown Corporation of the Government of Saskatchewan and maintains its head office in Regina.

A fleet of 78 coaches travel an average of 13,500 scheduled miles of Saskatchewan highways daily. This includes the new Prairie Shuttle executive service which operates on week days non-stop between Regina and Saskatoon.

In Regina, there are fifty scheduled departures and arrivals carrying passengers and package express to and from towns and cities throughout Saskatchewan. Tour and charter services are also available to Canadian and United States destinations.

GREYHOUND LINES OF CANADA LTD.

This company currently has 220 buses licensed in the Province of Saskatchewan and operate 12 daily Trans Canada schedules East and West as well as local services to Maryfield and Reavers, carrying both passengers and express. During the summer months, extra schedules are added both east and west to accommodate the increase in passenger travel. Charter services may be arranged.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN LINES LTD. - Telephone: 545-8611

A private company operating a fleet of 12 buses, mainly in charter service to Canadian and United States destinations. Also servicing three regular schedules providing passenger and express service from Regina to Bengough on Highways 6, 13 and 34; to Wawota on Highway 48, and to Rocanville on Highways 1 and 8.

REGINA AIRPORT:

The airport is located on the western edge of the City, 15 minutes from the downtown area and 25 minutes from Ross Industrial Park.

Source: Bus Companies, April 1982

It is owned and operated by Transport Canada and encompasses an area of approximately 506.7 hectares. In 1928, Regina became the first Federally licensed airport in Canada.

Air Service

Air Service - passenger, express and freight, is provided by Air Canada, Pacific Western, Norcanair, Frontier and CP Air, to all major centres both east and west and to Saskatoon, Prince Albert and points north, as well as south to major U. S. centres. Local charter flights, flying instructions, repairs and hangar storage are available at the airport from three local flying services and one maintenance hangar. A full range of fuel and lubricants from 80/100 Jet B gasoline through to Turbo B are available.

The present terminal building was completed in 1960 and offers the usual facilities to the travelling public. Upgrading and expansion of the terminal took place in 1974-5 with further renovations done in 1979 to accommodate Pacific Western Airlines. A second bridge was added the same year.

A $1.8 million rebuilding and upgrading of runway 12-30, the major east-west runway, was completed in 1979. Upgrading of navigational aids on the runway were completed the following year. A new customs facility opened in 1980 and can accommodate aircraft in the DC-9 and Boeing 737 Class. In 1981 a new maintenance garage and sand storage building were added to the airport.

The airport is an I.F.R. (Instrument Flight Rules) aerodrome, operating surveillance radar 24 hours and control tower on an 17 hour basis, 06:00 a.m. to 23:00 p.m. C.S.T. Flight service specialists are on duty 24 hours daily. An Environment Canada meteorological office is located in the terminal building and provides weather observation and flight briefing. Air navigational aids in operation are: a Vortac (VHF OMNI Directional Range and TACAN) and five non-navigational approach aids.

Source: Air Canada, May 1982

The airfield is licensed for day and night operation and is comprised of two hard-surfaced runways capable of handling large jet aircraft -- runway 08-26 is 1890 meters long and runway 12-30 is 2408.5 meters (1m - 3.28 ft) and is equipped with ILS (Instrument Landing System). Runway 12 has a high intensity approach. Runways 26 and 30 are equipped with VASIS (Visual Approach Slope Indicating System).

The airport is serviced by five regular scheduled carriers: Norcanair provides a north-south provincial service; Pacific Western Airlines, a regional service; Air Canada and Canadian Pacific provide national service and Frontier provides a trans-border service to Minot and Denver, Colorado in the United States.

Transport Canada, who own and operate the airport facilities, is planning a major expansion to the air terminal building.

TOTAL AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

1979	134,000
1978	149,900
1977	134,281
1976	138,614
1975	137,540
1974	98,453
1973	91,896
1972	88,197
1971	79,207
1970	86,804

Air Canada

Air Canada has been serving the City of Regina since February 1, 1938 when one of Trans-Canada Air Line's first aircraft, a 10 passenger Lockheed 10A, commenced a training service between Winnipeg, Regina, Lethbridge and Vancouver. Regular Air Mail Service commenced October 1st of the same year. The Company now serves Regina to all major western Canada destinations,

Source: Air Canada, May, 1982.

utilizing 100 passenger DC9 jet aircraft with connections to California, and other major U. S. destinations.

Connections are also provided to Air Canada non-stop trans-Atlantic services to the U.K. and Europe from Eastern Canada. Eastern Canada and U. S. destinations are served by a twice-daily, non-stop 198 passenger DC8L and 132 passenger Boeing 727 jet aircraft to Toronto.

The airline also provides full cargo terminal facilities in Regina.

	1979	1980	1981
Passengers enplaned/deplaned	579,722	524,953	409,217
Total Cargo in Pounds	6,167,174	6,524,953	6,792,077
Total Mail in Pounds	3,665,126	3,661,026	3,791,760

Daily Scheduled Flights	Arr.	Dept.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
	3,328	3,330	3,231	3,226	2,920	2,920

Passenger Reservations Telephone.....525-4711

Flight Information/Arrivals & Departures.....ENGLISH..527-4622

FRENCH..527-5544

Air Freight.....527-4618

Norcanair

Frequency of flights - based on schedules currently in effect:

Flights to and from Regina:

Saskatoon.....18 flights per week

Prince Albert.....5 flights per week

Throughout Northern Saskatchewan.....5 flights per week

Norcanair has a fleet of over 25 aircraft to provide both regular and charter air service.

For general information telephone 525-8711.

For charter service information telephone 653-5561.

Source: Air Canada, May 1982.
Norcanair, April, 1982.

Regina

Type of aircraft used:

Twin Engine	Single Engine
F - 27	Otter
DC-3	Beaver
Beech 99	Cessna 185
Bristol Freighter	
Twin Otter	
Citation II	
Navajo	

Pacific Western Airlines

Pacific Western commenced serving the City of Regina with pure jet service on February 4, 1979.

Pacific Western Airlines provides service to over fifty destinations in Western and Northern Canada. Currently, two flights per day operate to Winnipeg, one flight per day to Edmonton, and two flights per day to Calgary.

Pacific Western operates 117 passenger Boeing 737 aircraft and provides passenger, cargo and charter services.

Pacific Western Airlines reservations information.....569-2307

-Cargo information.....569-3441

Frontier Airlines

Frontier Airlines commenced serving Regina on May 1, 1981.

Frontier Airlines currently operates one flight daily in each direction linking Regina with Minot, Denver, and over 70 other cities in the U.S.A., Mexico and Canada.

Frontier has a fleet of 45 Boeing 737 aircraft which seat 106 passengers. Frontier's 15 Convair 580 aircraft will be retired in 1982. Added to the fleet in 1982 will be an additional four Boeing 737s and three DC9 Super 80s.

Frontier Airlines operates only scheduled passenger and cargo service.

- Reservations and information ----------359-1844.

Source: Norcanair, April, 1982.
Pacific Western Airlines, March, 1982.
Frontier Airlines, March, 1982.

Labour

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Year	Labour Force		Participation Rate		Unemployment Rate		
	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.	Regina	Sask.	Can.
1956	39,620	296,000	-	50.2	-	2.5	-
1961	46,672	320,000	-	52.7	-	4.4	-
1966	54,300	332,000	-	54.0	-	1.5	-
1971	63,035	346,000	-	55.3	-	3.5	-
1976	72,090	394,000	-	60.3	4.3	3.9	7.1
1977*	82,000*	410,000	68.0	61.5	4.5	4.5	8.1
1978*	88,000*	421,000	66.4	61.9	5.8	4.9	8.4
1979*	86,000	433,000	69.1	62.6	4.9	4.2	7.5
1980*	77,000	443,000	66.8	62.9	5.5	4.4	7.5
1981*	84,000*	453,000	68.9	63.5	4.7	4.6	7.6

*1977-1981 to be revised according to 1981 census data.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #71-001 and #71-529, 1982.

Regina

Labour Force Projections

Total participant labour force based on lo fertility - hi migration, Regina R.S.V.P. Population Projects (population 15 to 64 years of age) and current (1979) Saskatchewan participation rates by age and sex.

1971	65,035
1976	72,090
1981	78,000
1986	81,900
1991	84,300

Employment data by industry for census years 1976 and 1980 are projected according to the preceding criteria and are presented in Table 1.

Table 1:

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Manufacturing	6,300	6,000	5,900	6,000	6,100
Construction	10,100	7,900	8,800	5,800	6,900
Transportation, communication and other utilities	8,300	8,300	8,300	9,000	9,200
Trade	15,000	15,100	14,900	15,600	16,100
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,000	6,000	5,800	4,800	5,000
Community, business and personal services	22,400	23,000	22,900	23,800	24,600
Public administration and defence	11,000	12,100	10,200	9,900	10,100
TOTAL:	79,100	78,600	76,900	75,400	78,000

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department and Development and Public Relations Department, 1982.

REGINA - WAGES AND SALARIES

Managerial and Administrative	Median* Rates 1981
Comptroller or Treasurer	$3,142/month
Personnel Manager	2,848/month
Manager, Sales or Marketing	2,617/month
Service Manager	1,996/month
Construction Manager	2,834/month
Construction Site Superintendent	2,679/month
Office Manager	1,902/month
Manager, Administration	2,955/month
Supervisor, Accountants and/or Auditors	2,954/month
Accountant or Auditor	1,892/month
Credit Officer	1,896/month
Purchasing Officer or Buyer	1,811/month
Professional and Technical	
Supervising Engineer	3,239/month
Professional Engineer	2,502/month
Junior Engineer	2,000/month
Instrument Man/Woman	1,922/month
Draftsman/woman, Junior	1,338/month
Draftsman/woman, Senior	1,889/month
Engineering Technician	2,035/month
Systems Analyst, Junior	1,994/month
Systems Analyst, Senior	2,536/month
Programmer, Junior	1,674/month
Programmer, Senior	2,082/month
Lawyer	2,534/month
Clerical	
Secretary, Junior	1,238/month
Secretary, Senior	1,413/month
Secretary, Legal	1,125/month
Secretary, Medical/Dental	1,157/month
Stenographer, Junior	1,100/month
Stenographer, Senior	1,249/month
Typist, Junior	1,045/month
Typist, Senior	1,196/month
Order Clerk	1,284/month
Head Cashier	1,252/month
Bookkeeper, Junior	1,229/month
Bookkeeper, Senior	1,501/month
Cost Clerk	1,397/month
Accounting Clerk, Junior	1,193/month
Accounting Clerk, Senior	1,385/month
Data Entry Operator, Junior	1,128/month
Data Entry Operator, Senior	1,167/month

Source: Department of Labour, Wages and Working Conditions by Occupation, June, 1981.

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Clerical (Continued)	Median* Rates 1981
Computer Operator, Junior	$1,236/month
Computer Operator, Senior	1,403/month
Service Salesperson	1,325/month
Receiving Clerk	7.55/hr.
Shipping Clerk	7.39/hr.
Stock Records Clerk	1,424/month
File Clerk	951/month
Switchboard/Operator	1,060/month
General Office Clerk, Junior	996/month
General Office Clerk, Senior	1,388/month
Office Boy/Girl	947/month
Sales	
Department Manager	1,736/month
Salesclerk, Class "A"	906/month
Salesclerk, Class "B"	830/month
Salesclerk, Class "C"	1,396/month
Partsman/woman	1,264/month
Driver Salesperson	1,725/month
Service	
Security Guard	5.73/hr.
Supervisor, Chefs and Cooks	9.50/hr.
Cook, General	5.60/hr.
Cook, Institution	1,307/month
Bartender	5.42/hr.
Waiter/Waitress, Beverage Room	4.65/hr.
Waiter/Waitress, Coffee Shop	4.34/hr.
Building Superintendent	12.93/hr.
Chambermaid/man	6.26/hr.
Laundry Foreman/woman	9.14/hr.
Laundryman/woman	5.87/hr.
Supervising Janitor	8.74/hr.
Janitor	7.12/hr.
Cleaner, Industrial Plant	7.77/hr.
Production and Processing	
Machinist, Maintenance	11.49/hr.
Sheet Metal Workers	12.65/hr.
Welder, Maintenance	11.38/hr.
Welder, Production Line	9.04/hr.
Product Assembler	8.29/hr.

Production and Processing (continued)	Median* Rates 1981
Electrician Maintenance	12.12/hr.
Seamstress/Seamster	6.93/hr.
Foreman/woman, Industrial Mechanic	13.57/hr.
Shop Foreman/woman	10.44/hr.
Motor Vehicle Mechanic	9.50/hr.
Auto Body Repairer	9.55/hr.
Industrial Mechanic	11.26/hr.
Garage Serviceperson	8.74/hr.
Painter, Maintenance	9.89/hr.
Labourer, Non-Production	8.01/hr.
Construction	
Heavy Equipment Operator	8.42/hr.
Electrician	12.46/hr.
Labour Foreman/woman	11.60/hr.
Carpenter	12.57/hr.
Carpenter, Maintenance	11.09/hr.
Plumber, Maintenance	12.24/hr.
Plumber	12.51/hr.
Labourer	8.67/hr.
Maintenance Man/Woman	8.93/hr.
Transport Equipment Operating	
Truck Driver, Heavy	8.42/hr.
Truck Driver, Light	8.27/hr.
Car Jockey	4.36/hr.
Material Handling and Miscellaneous	
Industrial Truck Operator	8.82/hr.
Material Handler	8.62/hr.
Foreman/woman, Printing and Publishing	14.34/hr.
Pressman/woman, Journeyman	11.96/hr.
Boiler Operator	7.41/hr.
Stationary Engineer, 4th Class	9.19/hr.
Stationary Engineer, 3rd Class	10.81/hr.
Stationary Engineer, 2nd Class	13.36/hr.
Stationary Engineer, 1st Class	12.06/hr.

* A measure of central tendency. It is the middle value in an ascending or descending series of values.

Source: Department of Labour, Wages and Working Conditions by Occupation, June, 1981

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LABOUR - PROVINCIAL

Minimum Wage

Effective January 1, 1982, the minimum wage in Saskatchewan is $4.25 per hour.

In most types of employment, on each occasion they report for duty, employees are entitled to a minimum of $12.75 (effective January 1, 1982).

Hours of Work and Overtime

Overtime at the rate of time and one-half is payable to employees when hours of work exceed eight hours per day or 40 hours in a week, whichever is greater. When a public holiday falls within a work week, the employee must be paid overtime rates after having worked in excess of eight hours per day, or 32 hours in that week, whichever is greater. When calculating the hours of work in a public holiday week for overtime purposes, no account may be taken of the hours worked on a public holiday.

Except in the case of an emergency, an employee may decline to work more than 44 hours in a week.

Weekly Day of Rest

Employees who work more than 20 hours in a week are entitled to a rest period of 24 consecutive hours (one full day) each week.

All employees employed by an employer primarily engaged in a retail trade who work more than 20 hours per week, in establishments with 11 or more employees, are entitled to receive two consecutive days of rest per week. Wherever possible, one of these days is to be Sunday. Any employer primarily engaged in retail trade whose establishment is required by a municipal bylaw to be closed any day during the week, other than Saturday, Sunday or Monday, is exempted by the regulations from this provision. Exemptions on an individual employer basis may also be granted by the Director of Apprenticeship and Standards.

Public Holidays

Saskatchewan's nine public holidays are defined as follows:

New Year's Day
Good Friday
Victoria Day
Dominion Day
Saskatchewan Day
(first Monday in August)
Labour Day
Thanksgiving Day
Remembrance Day
Christmas Day

When New Year's Day, Christmas Day or Remembrance Day falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be observed as a public holiday.

When a holiday falls on a regular working day, employees who do not work are entitled to receive their regular wages as holiday pay. Employees who do work on a holiday must be paid time and one-half in addition to their regular wages.

Other provisions cover construction, logging, lumbering, well drilling and most of the service industry. Employees in the construction, logging and lumbering industries who do not work on a public holiday are entitled to 3.5% of their total wages, except overtime, as public holiday pay.

Employees in the logging and lumbering occupations who work on a holiday are entitled to receive their regular rate of pay for each hour or part of an hour they work as well as their normal holiday pay. Construction employees who work on a public holiday are entitled to holiday pay plus time and one-half for each hour or part of an hour they work.

Employees engaged in the operation of well drilling who do not work on a public holiday are entitled to a full day's pay. Employees operating well drilling rigs working on a holiday must be paid their regular rate of pay for each hour or part of an hour worked, in addition to a full day's pay.

Hotel, restaurant, hospital, educational institution or nursing home employees are entitled to their normal daily wages as holiday pay, if they do not work on a public holiday. For work performed on a public holiday, these employees are entitled to be paid time and one-half their regular rate of pay in addition to their regular wages. Alternately, in addition to receiving time and one-half of their regular wages, these employees may be given one working day off at their regular wages within a four-week period during which the public holiday occurs.

Annual Holidays

All employees, including part-time employees, who complete one year of service with the same employer are entitled to three weeks annual holidays, and 3/52 (about 6%) of total gross earnings for holiday pay. In the event of termination of employment any time before the completion of a year, the employee is entitled to 3/52 of his total wages earned to termination as annual holiday pay.

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After the 10th year of service, employees are entitled to four weeks of annual holidays, and 4/52 (about 8%) of their total wages for the past year as annual holiday pay. The period of years of employment with the same employer necessary for an employee to qualify for four weeks' holiday, may be made up of accumulated years provided that no break in employment exceeds 182 days (about 6 months).

Employees are entitled to at least four weeks' notice of their annual holiday and are entitled to take the entire holiday in one continuous period within 12 months following entitlement.

The employee may, not later than the day on which he became entitled to an annual holiday, give his employer notice that he desires to take his holiday in a manner other than in one continuous period, but in periods of not less than one week.

If there is a public holiday during an employee's annual holiday period, that period shall be extended by one day. If the public holiday falls on a day the employee would normally work, the employee must be paid the wages he is entitled to receive for a public holiday.

Maternity Leave

Working women who have been employed for a continuous period of 12 months or more, with the same employer, are entitled to 18 weeks maternity leave without pay.

The employee is required to make application to her employer at least four weeks before her leave is to begin. However, an employee is entitled to leave immediately, if a doctor certifies that she should not continue working because of health reasons. Where there are no health problems, an employee is entitled to fourteen weeks leave without the necessity of giving notice.

In addition to her application for leave, the employee must provide a medical

certificate from a qualified medical practitioner stating that she is pregnant and specifying the estimated date of birth.

The maternity leave shall consist of a period not exceeding 18 weeks, commencing at any time during the period of twelve weeks immediately preceding the estimated date of birth. However, where the actual date of birth is later than the estimated date of birth, the employee is entitled to not less than six weeks' leave after the actual date of birth. An additional six weeks is available to an employee at the end of the maternity leave, if she provides her employer with a certificate from a medical practitioner indicating that there are bona fide medical reasons why she is not able to return to her employment at that time.

An employee who intends to return to work after her leave has expired, must notify her employer, in writing, at least 14 days prior to the day on which she intends to return to work. The employee must be reinstated in the position occupied by her at the time she began her maternity leave, or in a comparable position, with the same rate of pay, and with no loss of seniority, pension benefits or any other benefits.

Paternity Leave

An employee who has completed 12 months' continuous employment with his employer, is eligible for six weeks of unpaid paternity leave. The leave may be taken in any combination during the three months before or following the estimated date of birth of the child.

The employee must give notice to the employer in the form of a written application for leave. The application is to be submitted to the employer at least four weeks before the day the employee intends to begin his leave. If the employee fails to provide four weeks' notice, the employer shall, upon application, allow an employee leave for a continuous period of six weeks, beginning on a date within three weeks from the birth of his child.

The employee must notify his employer that he intends to return to work at

least 14 days before the day on which employment is resumed. The employee must be re-instated in the same or comparable position, with the same rate of pay, and with no loss of seniority, pension benefits or any other benefits.

Adoption Leave

An employee who has completed twelve months' continuous employment with an employer is eligible for six weeks' unpaid adoption leave. The leave begins the day the child becomes available for adoption.

The employee must give notice to the employer in the form of a written application for leave. The application is to be submitted to the employer at least four weeks prior to the date the child is adopted. If the employee is unable to provide four weeks' notice, notice may be given to the employer equivalent to the notice given to the adoptive parents by the Department of Social Services.

The employer must be notified of the employee's intention to return to work at least 14 days before the day on which employment is resumed. The employee must be re-instated in the same or comparable position, with the same rate of pay, and no loss of seniority, pension benefits or any other benefits.

Bereavement Leave

After three months' continuous employment with an employer, an employee who experiences the death of a member of his immediate family may take a leave of up to five working days without pay. The term "immediate family" refers to: spouse, parent, child, sister, brother, mother-in-law, father-in-law or common-law spouse.

The leave must be taken within the period beginning one week before and ending one week after the funeral. Upon returning to work, the employee must be re-instated in the same or comparable position, with the same rate of pay and no loss of seniority, pension benefits or other benefits.

Graduated Notice of Termination

If an employee has been employed continuously for three months or more, the employer cannot discharge or lay off the employee except for just cause, other than shortage of work, without giving the employee at least:

a) one week's written notice if the period of employment is less than one year,

b) two weeks' written notice if the period of employment is one year or more, but less than three years,

c) four weeks' written notice if the period of employment is three years or more but less than five years,

d) six weeks' written notice if the period of employment is five years or more but less than ten years,

e) eight weeks' written notice if the period of employment is ten years or more.

Employees' Service at Disposition of Business

Where any business or part thereof is sold, leased, transferred or disposed of, the service of an employee is considered to be continuous and uninterrupted.

No Discrimination

Every person shall enjoy the right to obtain and retain employment without discrimination, with regard to any terms and conditions of employment. This provision applies regardless of race, creed, religion, colour, sex, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin.

Equal Pay

Employers shall not discriminate between male and female employees by paying an employee of one sex at a rate less than the other, for similar work

performed in the same establishment. The work must be performed under similar working conditions, and must require similar skills, effort and responsibility. This provision does not apply where the difference in pay is set by a seniority or merit system.

Trade Unions

Employees have the right to organize in and to form, join or assist trade unions, and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The procedure for certifying a union as a bargaining agent for employees, commences with an application made on forms provided by the Department of Labour. The applicant union is required to submit, as evidence of employee support, cards or other such evidence signed by the employees, showing that they wish the applicant union to represent them for the purpose of bargaining collectively.

Occupational Health Committees

No employer can discriminate against an employee in respect of wages or promotional opportunities, or dismiss an employee by reason of the employee's participation in an occupational health committee.

Right to Refuse Dangerous Work

An employee has the right to refuse to do any act or series of acts in his place of employment where he has reasonable grounds for believing that the act or series of acts is or are unusually dangerous to his health or safety.

Special Provisions for Certain Employees

Persons employed in a hospital, hotel, cafe, nursing home or educational institution are covered by the following special provisions:

Split Shifts: Daily hours of work must not be divided into more than two periods each day, and these periods must be within a 12 hour limit. For instance, if the employee starts work at seven o'clock in the morning, he may not work past seven o'clock in the evening.

Night Work for Female Employees: Female employees who are required to finish work between 12:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. must be provided by their employer with free transportation to the employee's place of residence.

Meal Period and Meal Charges: Hospital, hotel, cafe, nursing home or educational institution employees are allowed one hour for a meal break. Where the employer provides a meal at a cost of not more than one-third of the hourly minimum wage, the employer may allow the employee a minimum period of one-half hour for the meal.

The requirement respecting the meal charge does not apply where the hourly wage of an employee is more than 25% above the minimum wage.

Uniforms: If the employer requires the wearing of uniforms or special clothing, he must provide them free of charge and absorb the cost of laundering and repair. Registered nurses are excluded from this requirement.

Age Limits: Persons under 16 years of age may not work in hotels, cafes, hospitals, and nursing homes or educational institutions.

Inquiries and Complaints

Labour standards inspectors are located throughout the province. Contact the office closest to you about your questions.

Offices of Inspectors:

Regina	2220 College Avenue	565-2438
Saskatoon	3130 - 8th Street East	664-5042
Moose Jaw	110 Ominica Street West	693-6101
Prince Albert	800 Central Avenue	764-5131
Yorkton	Provincial Office Building	783-9725
North Battleford	1192 - 102nd Street	445-6348
Weyburn	110 Souris Avenue	842-4193
Swift Current	350 Cheadle Street West	773-3392
La Ronge	P.O. Box 1457	425-4535

Complaints and inquiries regarding Equal Pay, Maternity Leave, Adoption Leave and Paternity Leave provisions should be directed to:

Women's Division	5th Floor - 1914 Hamilton Street Regina, Saskatchewan.	565-2452

Trends in Saskatchewan Collective Bargaining Agreements

The latest annual study represents an analysis of 484 collective agreements, covering 76,682 employees and hundreds of employers. The agreements included in the study were those on hand in the Saskatchewan Department of Labour Office in January, 1981. Both in law and for practical purposes, agreements continue in force until agreement has been reached on new terms. This concept of "in effect" conforms to that adopted by most of the ten other jurisdictions in Canada that perform this type of analysis.

The following contacts are excluded from the study:

(a) Construction industry agreements are not included in the study because of the distinctive provisions in the area.

(b) Teacher collective bargaining is conducted under The Education Act. Neither the local agreements nor the provincial agreements are included here.

(c) Federal jurisdiction covers a number of areas and agreements and these are not analyzed. The jurisdiction covers:

- interprovincial and international
    - railways
    - highway transport
    - telephone, telegraph and cable systems
    - pipelines
    - canals
    - ferries, tunnels and bridges
    - shipping and shipping services
- radio and television broadcasting, including cablevision
- air transport and aerodromes
- banks
- grain elevators
- flour and feed mills, feed warehouses and grain seed cleaning plants
- certain Crown Corporations (e.g. Eldorado Nuclear)

Regina

Current Indicators and Recent Trends

Term of Agreements: There has been a big swing in the effective periods of agreements from one to two years.

Term	Percent of Agreements				
	1975	1976	1978	1980	1981
One year or less	35	38	56	26	25
More than one year, less than 2	12	12	7	7	7
2 years	46	45	35	64	65
More than 2 years	7	5	2	3	3
	100	100	100	100	100

Size of bargaining unit: The small bargaining unit is the most predominant in Saskatchewan with 224 or 46 percent of agreements reporting bargaining units of 25 employees or less. Only 14 agreements (3 percent) had bargaining units of more than 1,000 employees; however, the number of employees covered by these agreements amounted to more than 44,000 employees or 58 percent of the total.

Type of shop: The modified union shop is still the most common in Saskatchewan with 45 percent of current agreements falling in this category. In a modified union shop, workers in the unit at the time of the first agreement after certification are not required to join the union, otherwise, it is a union shop. Shops operating with the "Rand Formula" are becoming more popular. Closely related to modified union shops, this system provides for deduction of dues from non-union members in the unit.

Type of Shop	Percent of Agreements	
	1975	1981
Modified Union Shop	47	45
Union Shop	37	15
Rand Formula	9	37
Other	7	3
	100	100

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Hours of work: There has been a significant decline in the weekly hours of work for both office and non-office employees. The increase in the "Other" category below is mainly related to units where the hours vary among different occupations.

	Percentage of Agreements			
	Non-Office		Office	
Weekly Hours	1975	1981	1975	1981
Less than 40 hours	9	15	39	47
40 hours	86	71	61	39
Other	5	14	--	14
	100	100	100	100

Banking: There has been a marked increase in the number of organized employees in Saskatchewan who have banking privileges, i.e. the right to work extra daily hours in exchange for equivalent time off later such as every 2nd or 3rd Friday off. In 1981, 45 percent of employees had this privilege compared to only 8 percent in 1975.

Overtime: The most common rate is still time and one-half for the first four hours of overtime in a day then double time thereafter.

	Percent of Employees	
Rate	1975	1981
Time and one-half	22	15
1-1/2 for first 2 or 3 hours then double time	16	14
1-1/2 for first 4 hours then double time	43	43
Double time	10	17
Other	9	11
	100	100

Overtime rates on days of rest: The current rates are as follows:

	Percent of Employees	
Rate	Saturday or 1st day of rest	Sunday or 2nd day of rest
No provision	24	15
Time and one-half	16	4
1-1/2 followed by a higher rate	22	19
Double Time	38	60
Other	--	2
	100	100

Regina

Shift differentials: Per hour shift differentials have increased substantially over the previous year. Note the category "more than 25 cents".

	Percent of Employees			
	2nd shift		3rd shift	
Differential	1980	1981	1980	1981
No provision	10	10	11	12
1 -20 cents per hour	9	7	4	4
21-25 cents per hour	30	12	32	13
More than 25 cents	20	38	21	39
Less than $2.50 per shift	26	28	26	28
Other	5	5	6	4
	100	100	100	100

Premium pay for hazardous and/or dirty work: In 1981, 34 percent of organized employees had this provision compared to only 10 percent in 1975.

Statutory holidays: In 1981, 30 percent of organized employees had 10 paid holidays and 63 percent had 11 paid holidays. In 1975, 75 percent had 10 and 21 percent had 11. The legislated minimum is nine. Currently, the most popular non-legislated holidays are Boxing Day (98 percent), Easter Monday (39 percent) and a floating holiday (23 percent).

Vacations: The number of organized employees who required less than the legislated 10 years of service for four weeks' vacation increased from 29 percent in 1980 to 33 percent in 1981.

Almost all employees (92 percent in 1981) have provision for five weeks' vacation and the service requirement is dropping significantly.

	Percent of Employees	
Service Requirement	1980	1981
No provision	9	8
Less than 20 years	13	15
20 years	51	68
More than 20 years	25	7
Other	2	2
	100	100

The number of employees who have provision for six weeks' vacation increased from 13 percent in 1980 to 19 percent in 1981.

Reporting pay: Approximately half of the employees have provision for reporting pay with the most common guarantee being three or four hours.

Call-back pay: The most common call-back guarantees are two hours at applicable overtime rates (31 percent) and two hours straight time (18 percent). Approximately 85 percent of employees have this provision.

Severance pay: In 1975, 67 percent of employees had provision for severance pay compared to 80 percent in 1981. The most common current payment is one week's pay per year of service (45 percent of employees).

Cost of living allowance: In 1981, 70 percent of employees were covered by a COLA provision compared to 59 percent in 1975.

Sick Leave: There has been very little change in the percent of employees with sick leave provisions between 1975 and 1981 with 87 percent of employees covered. There was also very little change in the amount of annual sick leave provided.

	Percent of Employees	
Annual Sick Leave	1975	1981
No provision	13	13
Less than 12 days	9	8
12 days	9	9
15 days	55	56
More than 15 days	9	9
Other	5	5
	100	100

In 1981, 34 percent of employees had unlimited accumulation of sick leave compared to only 14 percent who had this provision in 1975. In addition, 45 percent of employees in 1981 had provision for conversion of unused sick leave compared to only 34 percent in 1975.

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health and welfare plans:

Plan	Percent of employees who have provision 1975	1981
Life insurance	36	57
Accidental death & dismemberment insurance	15	17
Long-term disability plan	n/a	35
Sickness & accident weekly indemnity	33	41
Pension plan	26	58
Dental plan	11	18
Optical and/or drug plan	3	6

Right to refuse dangerous work: In 1975, only five agreements had this provision compared to 44 agreements in 1981.

Paid bereavement leave: Almost all organized employees (90 percent) are currently covered for bereavement leave. In 1975, only 55 percent of employees had this provision. The most common amount available is three days.

Equal pay for similar work: Only 20 percent of current agreements covering 38 percent of the total employees have this provision with little change from 1975.

Source: Policy Planning and Research Division, Saskatchewan Department of Labour, 1982.

Local Branches and Membership of Labour Unions and Associations, By Union or Association and Affiliation, Saskatchewan, January, 1981.

Union or association and affiliation	Number of locals	Membership
Total, all labour unions	623	99,257
Total, Canadian Labour Congress	427	82,751
Affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress	421	82,536
Saskatchewan Government Employees' Association	22	16,204
Canadian Union of Public Employees	111	15,227
Public Service Alliance of Canada	69	5,020
Service Employees' International Union*	3	5,385
Communication Workers of Canada	4	4,005
United Steelworkers of America*	18	4,513
Energy and Chemical Workers' Union[1]	12	3,515
Grain Services Union	2	2,467
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*	4	2,414
United Food and Commercial Workers' International Union*[1]	9	3,583
International Woodworkers of America*	1	1,491
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees	20	1,768
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America*	6	1,491
Office and Professional Employees' International Union*	1	1,217
United Transportation Union*	11	1,139
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers	14	835
Labourers' International Union of North America*	2	1,104
American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada*	2	853
Amalgamated Transit Union*	3	777

Regina

Local Branches and Membership of Labour Unions and Associations,
By Union or Association and Affiliation, Saskatchewan, January, 1981 (continued)

Union or association and affiliation	Number of Locals	Membership
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada*	4	811
Canadian Union of Postal Workers	14	695
International Association of Fire Fighters*	7	632
Letter Carriers' Union of Canada	10	538
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada*	6	493
Canadian Paperworkers' Union	2	481
United Garment Workers of America*	3	482
International Union of Operating Engineers*	1	504
Canadian Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drinks and Distillery Workers	8	438
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association*	1	489
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers*	1	376
International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades*	2	320
Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*	7	302
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen*	2	338
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America*	1	260
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders International Union*	1	282
National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians	4	227
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers*	2	191

Regina

Local Branches and Membership of Labour Unions and Associations, By Union or Association and Affiliation, Saskatchewan, 1981 (continued)

Union or association and affiliation	Number of locals	Membership
International Union, United Mine Workers of America	1	196
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers*	3	149
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union*	3	137
International Typographical Union*	4	109
International Printing and Graphic Communications Union*	2	143
Graphic Arts International Union	3	159
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada*	2	101
Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists	1	112
Canadian Air Line Employees' Association	2	164
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen*	1	41
Canadian Actors' Equity Association	1	102
United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America*	3	82
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers*	1	75
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers*	2	45
International Union of Elevator Constructors*	1	36
International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America	1	18
Chartered by the Canadian Labour Congress	6	215
Brewery Workers' Federal Union	1	45
Saskatchewan Strip Miners' Union	1	63
Association of Commercial and Technicians Employees' Union	2	41

Regina

Local Branches and Membership of Labour Unions and Associations, By Union or Association and Affiliation, Saskatchewan, January, 1981 (continued)

Union or association and affiliation	Number of locals	Membership
Roche Percee Coal Miners' Union	1	40
Saskatchewan Government Employees' Association, Employees' Union	1	26
Confederation of Canadian Union	1	52
Canadian Association of Industrial Mechanical and Allied Workers	1	52
Affiliated Only With AFL-CIO	1	146
Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada	1	146
Unaffiliated Labour Unions and Associations	194	16,308
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (Saskatchewan Joint Board)	18	5,334
Saskatchewan Union of Nurses	118	4,489
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America	3	1,377
The University of Saskatchewan Faculty Association	1	965
Canadian Postmasters' and Assistants' Association	1	915
Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada	5	517
The University of Regina Faculty Association	1	470
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	11	425
Regina City Policemen's Association	1	398
Saskatoon City Police Association	1	283
Health Sciences Association of Saskatchewan	2	134
Association of Postal Officials of Canada	2	114
Canadian Air Traffic Control Association Inc.	2	69
Saskatchewan Mutual Employees' Association	1	68

Local Branches and Membership of Labour Unions and Associations,
By Union or Association and Affiliation, Saskatchewan, January, 1981 (Continued)

Union or association and affiliation	Number of locals	Membership
Prince Albert City Policemen's Association	1	66
Regina Pioneer Village Staff Nurses' Association	1	65
Regina Civic Middle Management Association	1	63
J. Kearns Transport Drivers' Association	1	61
The Administrative Personnel Group	1	60
The Canadian Association of Policemen, Moose Jaw	1	52
Prairie Metal Products Employees' Association	1	52
Other Unaffiliated Labour Unions and Associations (membership under 50)	20	331

* Affiliated with American Federation of Labour - Congress of Industrial Organization.

[1] In 1980, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union changed their name to Energy and Chemical Workers Union.

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

Regina

Union Membership by Type of Union and Affiliation, Saskatchewan, January, 1981.

Type and affiliation	Unions		Locals		Membership	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All unions	100	100.0	623	100.0	99,257	100.0
International Unions	41	41.0	160	25.7	34,454	34.7
AFL/CIO/CLC	36	37.0	143	23.0	32,292	32.5
CLC	2	2.0	2	0.3	214	0.2
AFL-CIO	1	1.0	1	0.2	146	0.1
Unaffiliated	2	2.0	14	2.2	1,802	1.8
National unions	21	21.0	287	46.1	49,258	49.6
CLC	14	14.0	274	44.0	47,563	47.9
CCU	1	1.0	1	0.2	52	0.1
Unaffiliated	6	6.0	12	1.9	1,643	1.7
Local Unions	38	38.0	176	28.3	15,545	15.7
Directly chartered (CLC)	5	5.0	6	1.0	215	0.2
Affiliated with CLC -	1	1.0	2	0.3	2,467	2.5
Unaffiliated	32	32.0	168	27.0	12,863	13.0

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

Membership of Labour Unions by Locality and Affiliation,

Saskatchewan, January, 1981

Locality	Total	Canadian Labour Congress	Unaffiliated
Total	99,257	82,751	16,506
Regina	28,923	23,976	4,947
Saskatoon	23,783	18,984	4,799
Prince Albert	5,766	5,098	668
Moose Jaw	5,402	4,761	641
Yorkton	2,352	1,543	809
North Battleford	2,048	1,794	254
Swift Current	1,864	1,391	473
Weyburn	1,626	1,378	248
Estevan	1,231	1,003	228
Melville	812	685	127
Melfort	617	505	112
Other Locations*	15,414	13,590	1,824
Province-wide**	9,419	8,043	1,376

* Includes all other localities.

**Includes localities with a number of members whose locals overlap or whose membership is distributed throughout the province.

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

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Membership of Labour Unions in Saskatchewan
According to Federal or Provincial Jurisdiction
by Category of Employer, January, 1981.

Category	Both jurisdictions	Federal Jurisdiction			Provincial Jurisdiction		
		Total membership	CLC affiliated	Unaffiliated	Total membership	CLC affiliated	Unaffiliated
Total	99,257	16,608	14,279	2,329	82,649	68,472	14,177
Private industry	31,021	2,537	2,100	437	28,484	21,905	6,579
Provincial government	35,413	--	--	--	35,413	32,740	2,673
Federal government	11,978	11,978	10,086	1,892	--	--	--
Municipal government	14,828	--	--	--	14,828	11,896	2,932
Co-operatives	6,017	2,093	2,093	--	3,924	1,931	1,993

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

Membership of Labour Unions by Industry, Saskatchewan, January, 1981

Industry	Membership
Total	99,257
Mining	4,136
Coal	299
Salt	74
Uranium	679
Potash	2,846
Other non-metallic	238
Manufacturing	9,920
Food and beverages	2,844
Wood products	1,867
Printing and publishing	511
Petroleum products	277
Steel products	1,924
Other manufacturing	2,497
Construction	6,840
Transportation, communication and other utilities	15,710
Railways	4,578
Other transportation*	2,601
Communication	4,278
Storage	1,318
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2,935
Trade	6,433
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,459
Service	25,992
Education	5,494
Health	17,698
Recreation	1,141
Personal	1,659
Public Administration and defence	28,767
Federal administration	7,810
Provincial administration	16,226
Municipal administration	4,731

* Includes urban bus transportation.

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

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Labour Union Membership, Saskatchewan, January, 1935 - January, 1981

Year	Number of union members	Year	Number of union members
1935	6,752	1958	46,171
1936	7,417	1959	48,625
1937	8,010	1960	48,932
1938	9,426	1961*	48,932
1939	10,254	1962	48,034
1940	8,725	1963	48,017
1941	9,116	1964	48,367
1942	9,715	1965	49,621
1943	11,124	1966	51,719
1944	16,557	1967	53,232
1945	19,290	1968	57,335
1946	23,895	1969	57,363
1947	25,593	1970	58,220
1948	26,940	1971	57,720
1949	27,509	1972**	57,720
1950	27,609	1973	59,069
1951	30,326	1974	62,701
1952	31,611	1975	71,271
1953	34,695	1976	85,537
1954	38,774	1977	85,577
1955	40,124	1978	88,605
1956	42,145	1979	92,170
1957	45,548	1980	96,340
		1981	99,257

* In the absence of data for 1961, the 1960 figure has been repeated.
**In the absence of data for 1972, the 1971 figure has been repeated.

Source: Annual Survey of Labour Union Membership made by the Saskatchewan Department of Labour; the Federal Department of Labour and Statistics Canada under The Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act.

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Industries and Related Services

Assistance to Industry

Government Assistance Programs

Incentive and development programs have been introduced in recent years by the federal government, and by many provincial governments, to encourage the growth of the Canadian economy. These legislative provisions could prove equally valuable to a new business being established for the first time in Canada, or to a business seeking to expand.

The most significant legislation deals with grants which are available to industries that locate or undertake expansion in designated areas. In addition, grants and accelerated depreciation are available for companies engaged in basic and applied research and in technological development. Special tax allowances are also available for primary resource industries.

Municipal Assistance

Information concerning municipal assistance to industry is available from the City of Regina's Development and Public Relations Department, City Hall, Regina. One of the major sources of this information is the Community Profile, an in-depth presentation which provides a detailed statistical overview of the City. Among other things, the publication contains comprehensive data on the City's industrial area, Ross Industrial Park. The Community Profile, as well as a Manufacturer's Directory and a general information booklet entitled Economic Review are available through the Development and Public Relations Department.

Provincial Assistance Programs

1. General

An important source of financial assistance for enterprises not in a position to borrow through normal channels is provided by the provincial government. The assistance provided is of three general types: 1) direct lending, in which the public agency extends credit to the business concern; 2) guarantees of loans obtained from other sources; 3) grants and forgivable loans. The public

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agency supplements rather than competes with chartered banks and other lending organizations. They normally work in close co-operation with lending institutions in helping sound industrial projects.

2. Provincial Assistance Programs

Saskatchewan Industry and Commerce, 2121 Saskatchewan Drive, Regina, Saskatchewan, (306) 565-2232. The department's assistance programs are administered under four operational branches: Community Services, Field Services, and Trade Services and Industry Services.

3. Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation (SEDCO)

1106 Winnipeg Street, P.O. Box 5024, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3M3 SEDCO is a provincial crown corporation established by Act of Legislature in 1963. The Corporation's objective is to promote economic expansion throughout Saskatchewan by supporting business and industry. This activity is encouraged through SEDCO's comprehensive, varied and flexible programs of financial, industrial and property services. These services include site selection and/or development, property leasing, leasing with purchase-option arrangements, as well as a broad range of term or working capital financing. SEDCO will also consider venture equity participation including buy-back privileges.

SEDCO works to attract scientific research and development activity in Saskatchewan. INNOVATION PLACE research park in Saskatoon provides facilities to accommodate diverse areas of research such as: life sciences, agribusiness, microelectronics, mining and biotechnology.

SEDCO's branch offices are located in Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Inquiry centres, which provide direct communication with Head Office, are located in Lloydminister and Swift Current. For further information contact SEDCO's Communications Department at 565-7211.

1. The Small Businesses Loans Act permits chartered banks and other designated lenders under a Federal Government Guarantee to assist small business enterprises in obtaining term loans for a wide variety of capital purposes. Businesses engaged in manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, wholesale and retail trades and service businesses are eligible to borrow. Loans are available for the purchase, renovation, improvement or modernization of fixed or moveable equipment, the purchase or construction of new premises or the improvement or modernization of existing property including leasehold improvements, and the purchase of land.

A small business is defined for the purpose of the Act as one whose estimated gross annual revenue did not exceed $1.5 million for the fiscal year in which the application was made. In the case of a new business, it is an enterprise whose estimated gross revenue in the first fiscal period of not less than 52 weeks, does not exceed $1.5 million.

The maximum amount that a borrower may have outstanding under the Act at any one time may not exceed $100,000.

Subject to this maximum, loans can be used to finance up to:

80% of the cost, including installation of fixed or moveable equipment;
90% of the cost of the purchase or renovation of premises and the purchase of land.

The maximum interest that may be charged on a Small Business Loan is Bank Prime plus 1%.

Application forms are available from any authorized lender.

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is responsible for the administration of the Act. Further details may be obtained from the Manager, Small Business Loans Administration, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, 235 Queen Street, 8th Floor East, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5, or from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, 980-2002 Victoria Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0R7.

Source: Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, May 1981

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2. The Federal Business Development Bank (FBDB) is a crown corporation established by an Act of Parliament as the successor to the Industrial Development Bank to promote and assist in the establishment and development of business enterprises in Canada by providing them with financial and management services. It supplements such services available from others and it gives particular attention to the needs of smaller enterprises.

FBDB extends financial assistance to new or existing businesses of almost every type in Canada which do not have other sources of financing available to them on reasonable terms and conditions.

The qualifications for FBDB financing are:

a) that the amount and character of investment in such a business by persons other than FBDB may reasonably be expected to ensure the continuing commitment of these persons to the business, and

b) that the business may reasonably be expected to prove successful.

FBDB financing is available by means of loans, loan guarantees, equity financing or leasing, or by any combination of these methods, in whatever manner best suits the particular needs of the business. Where loans are involved they are made at interest rates which are in line with those generally available to businesses. Most loans are repaid within ten years. Where equity is involved, FBDB normally takes minority interest and is prepared to have its investment repurchased on suitable terms.

Most of the customers of the bank use FBDB funds to acquire land, buildings, or equipment. Others use them to strengthen the working capital of a business, to establish new businesses, and for other purposes.

FBDB financing ranges in size from a few thousand dollars upwards. The amount that can be borrowed for a specific purpose depends upon the borrower's ability to satisfy the general requirements of the bank. Businesses may obtain FBDB assistance on more than one occasion if they meet its requirements.

The FBDB management counselling service known as CASE (Counselling Assistance to Small Enterprises) assists small businesses in Canada to improve their methods of doing business.

This service is provided at a nominal fee and it supplements counselling services obtainable from the private sector. It makes available the experience of retired business persons and of other counsellors as required.

To help improve management skills in small Canadian businesses, the bank conducts management training seminars, at a nominal registration fee, in small cities and towns across Canada. These seminars are planned to meet the needs of owners and managers of small businesses.

FBDB sponsors and supports conferences to promote good management practices. It also develops management training courses and distributes them to provincial education authorities for their use.

The FBDB publishes booklets on a wide range of topics pertaining to the management of small business in Canada. It distributes a bulletin featuring business developments and at its branch offices it maintains reference libraries with a variety of publications on small business management which can be obtained free or at a low cost from their publishers.

At its branch offices, operators of small businesses can obtain information about any assistance program available from the federal government and others and are directed to the representative of the appropriate assistance program.

3. The Export Development Corporation was created by the Export Development Act in June 1969. It supersedes the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, and is the focal point of Government interest in the financing of exports. Its purpose is to promote and maintain the growth and diversification of Canada's export trade by providing insurance, guarantees, loans and other financial facilities. The Corporation is empowered by statute to insure Canadian firms against non-payment when Canadian goods and services are sold abroad and, under certain circumstances, to make loans to entities with which to purchase

Source: Federal Business Development Bank - March, 1982.

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Canadian goods and services. This is done through two general approaches, export credits insurance, which facilitates bank financing, and long-term export financing in which the Corporation finances the buyer of Canadian goods and services.

Further information may be obtained from the Corporation's Western District Office in Vancouver at Suite 1030, One Bentall Centre, 505 Burrard Street, Vancouver V7X 1M5. Toll free from Regina - call operator and ask for Zenith 08659.

4. Federal Regional Development Incentives Program - The Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA), administered by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion provides the framework for special action to stimulate new investment in slow-growth regions of Canada. Under the provisions of this legislation incentive grants are available to most companies which establish new manufacturing or processing facilities, or expand or modernize existing plants in designated regions and special areas. These are not continuing subsidies. They are designed to offset the initial disadvantages of an industrial investment in the areas where additional employment is needed. They lower capital costs of the company to ensure it will be able to operate on an economic basis. Application for an incentive must be received while the project is in the planning stage and before any commitments are made for buildings, machinery or equipment. No incentive can be paid in respect to a project committed before an application is received.

Additional information on the Regional Development Incentives Act can be obtained from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M4, or from the office of the Director-General in the nearest departmental provincial office - 400 - 1955 Smith Street, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 2N8

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion (D.R.E.E.) administers the Regional Development Incentive Act, which was passed in 1969 to assist the creation, expansion and modernization of manufacturing and processing facilities.

Following is a list of the major D.R.E.E. offers made to Regina industries since 1969:

Source: Department of Regional Economic Expansion, March 1982.

Company	Capital Costs	New Jobs	D.R.E.E. Grants
Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation	$68,500,000	460	$9,798,000
Signal Industries	179,000	28	45,900
Graphic Business Forms	288,000	18	79,200
Degelman Industries Ltd.	667,000	30	113,390
Intercontinental Packers	2,917,000	8	483,900
Native Metal Industries	328,500	46	93,955
Sakundiak Farm Equipment	560,200	20	101,160
Western Feed Mills Ltd.	358,700	6	71,805
Westank Industries Ltd.	1,685,000	125	596,500
I-XL Industries Ltd.	232,130	10	46,426
Federal Pioneer Ltd.	1,878,935	59	450,393
Brandt Machine & Mfg. Co.	589,400	23	117,800
Water Conditioning Canada	485,000	9	133,044
The Rogers Group 77 Ltd.	1,412,604	28	392,151
Ralph McKay (Canada) Ltd.	2,251,000	52	606,200
Automotive Remanufacturing	786,000	10	157,200
Hauler Manufacturing Ltd.	333,150	28	133,744
Artistic Iron Works (78) Ltd.	256,744	6	77,263
Wholesale Industries Ltd.	1,462,681	16	240,759
Semple Enterprises	147,308	20	47,627
Quasar Manufacturing	243,490	8	74,298
J & H Industries	179,517	14	69,551
Leonard Industries Ltd.	360,000	36	171,870
Paragon Business Forms	1,135,000	12	250,189
Balzer's Mechanical (1978) Ltd.	536,000	18	157,850
Riteway Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	533,000	5	240,759
Fuhrmann Meats (1978) Ltd.	1,860,000	24	513,137
Western Feed Mills Ltd.	466,000	5	93,200
Superior Hard Chrome Inc.	174,300	5	62,528
SUB TOTAL:	$90,805,659	1,129	$15,419,799
Other	1,682,250	344	480,691
TOTAL:	$92,487,909	1,473	$15,900,490

Under present legislation, all of Saskatchewan has been designated as eligible for assistance under the Federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (D.R.E.E.) who administer the Regional Development Incentives Act (R.D.I.A.) Program.

Since its inception in 1969, activity under the R.D.I.A. Program in Saskatchewan has continued to grow. By February 28, 1982, grant applications totalling more than 850 had been received and 286 incentive grants offered and accepted. These offers were worth more than $42 million, and could result in 7,216 employment opportunities and estimated capital investment of over $175 million.

The Regina total of $92 million are the approved projects by D.R.E.E. that should create approximately 1,500 new jobs over the lifetime of all the programs. Should the companies accept the entire grant proposal, a total of over $15.9 million will have been expended in Regina through the D.R.E.E. Incentive Program.

5. The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce administers programs to develop and encourage efficient and sustained growth of Canadian industry. Programs administered by Industry, Trade and Commerce are:

i) Enterprise Development Program (EDP). The objective of this program is to foster the growth of manufacturing and processing sectors of the Canadian economy by providing assistance to selected firms to make them more viable and internationally competitive. It may support relatively high risk working capital or innovation projects which have good potential.

Assistance is provided in several ways:

Grants to Develop Proposals for Projects Eligible for Assistance - To ensure that the more complex proposals for innovation and adjustment assistance are developed on a viable, adequately researched and workable basis, grants can be provided to partially offset the cost of qualified consultants.

Grants to Identify New Products - To encourage the identification and development of new products, grants can be provided to share the cost of qualified consultants engaged to identify new products through the

research of product user requirements and to undertake related product and market testing.

Grants for Product Development - Grants can be provided to selected projects concerned with the development of new or improved products and processes or service capability incorporating an advance in technology and offering good prospects for profitable commercial exploitation. Rights to the technology are vested in the company but the exploitation of the project must be undertaken in Canada.

Grants for Product Design - Grants are now available to share the cost of the design of new or improved products. Design projects generally focus on the process of integrating the needs of the user in Canada and elsewhere into the design of a product. Such projects normally relate to durable products that are mass produced by industrial processes.

Grants to Study Productivity Improvement Projects - To encourage feasibility studies of productivity improvement measures which are new to the firm and involve some risk, grants can be provided to partially offset the cost of consultants qualified to conduct such feasibility studies.

Loan Insurance for Adjustment Projects - To facilitate restructuring or rationalization of manufacturing and processing firms in Canada, to enhance the viability of secondary manufacturing and processing, and to permit Canadian firms to become more internationally competitive, loan insurance (guarantees) can be provided through the adjustment assistance components of the Enterprise Development program when usual sources of term financing are inadequate.

In Saskatchewan the Regional Enterprise Development Board has decision making authority on projects for firms whose sales are not more than $5 million and whose aggregate requirements from the program are not more than $200,000. A Central Board handles projects in excess of these amounts.

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ii) Program for Export Market Development (PEMD) - The objective of this program is to increase Canada's exports by encouraging greater direct exposure of Canadian business people, their goods and services, to foreign buyers and marketplaces. It does this by sharing with firms some of the costs of exploring foreign markets to which the company has not previously exported.

Support up to a maximum of $10,000 is available under three sections:

Section B - Market Identification - trips abroad to explore new markets for Canadian goods and services;

Section C - Participation in Trade Fairs Abroad - encourages exhibits in trade fairs where effective penetration of new markets is likely to result;

Section D - Incoming Buyers to Visit Canadian Firms-- for the purpose of influencing the purchasing decisions of their organizations abroad.

Any financial assistance provided by the department under PEMD is to be repaid by the company within a given period if it makes sales. Applications for Sections B, C and D should be made to the Saskatchewan Regional Office.

In addition to the above, PEMD contains two other sections:

Section A - Specific Project Bidding for Foreign Contracts - when it is known that more than one Canadian firm is competing for the same work, assistance is not normally provided.

Section E - Export Consortia - assists Canadian companies to carry out a study of the feasibility of forming a consortium and to share the cost of establishing a consortium to explore foreign markets.

Sections A and E of PEMD are administered by Ottawa.

iii) Machinery Program (MACH) - The objective is to increase efficiency in Canadian industry by enabling firms to acquire advanced equipment not available from Canadian production at the lowest possible cost.

Under the program, duty payable on goods classified under Tariff Items 42700-1 and 41100-1 may be remitted if such goods are not available from production in Canada.

iv) Small Business Intern Program (SBIP) - The dual goal of this program is to create permanent job opportunities for recent graduates of colleges and universities, and increase the growth potential of small to medium sized business. The federal government will share 50 percent of salaries for up to one year, to a maximum of $675 per month.

v) Industry Energy Research and Development Program (IERD) - The program is intended to encourage and assist Canadian industry to undertake research and development of new and improved processes and equipment that will reduce energy consumption. Normally 50 percent of the total estimated cost of an approved project will be contributed, but the sharing ratio will depend on the degree of technical risk and/or the degree to which the technology developed can be used by other corporations.

Additional information on programs and services offered by the Department can be obtained from the Saskatchewan Regional Office, 980 Avord Tower, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0R7. Phone 359-5020.

Government of Canada - Business Information Centre

The Business Information Centre has been established to make the Government of Canada more accessible to Canadian business. Enquirers in Regina may call 359-6666; outside Regina call Zenith 0-3200. The Centre is available to help business people get in touch with government people and departments, and to be a central contact point for business people seeking answers to their questions.

Source: Government of Canada, Industry, Trade and Commerce, April 1982.

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Ross Industrial Park

Regina, the focal point for western industries, is considered to be an ideal distribution centre for all of Western Canada. Industries, such as steel, paper products, oil refining and the largest wheat co-operative in the world are all located in Regina. As a result of its diversified economy, Regina has grown to be a profitable community in Canada, encompassing agricultural, industrial and commercial development in its economic makeup.

Ross Industrial Park comprises approximately 1,500 gross acres serviced and in various stages of development. A total of 2,140 acres are land banked for future development. Ross Industrial Park offers pre-serviced property for sale at competitive prices. As of June, 1980, Regina had a total of 295 manufacturing industries employing some 6,100 people with an estimated total annual payroll of $102 million and a gross value of production amounting to approximately $690 million. This production figure represents approximately 34 percent of the total manufacturing production for the entire province of Saskatchewan.

1. Transportation facilities in Regina are excellent. Overnight service is provided by rail and truck to all major prairie centres. Transcontinental service is provided daily via air, rail, bus and truck.

2. Regina is the capital of the province of Saskatchewan and the base of operations for many corporations and businesses operating in the province.

3. City and privately owned industrial park sites are always available and include all services required by industry.

4. The trading area of Regina, in a 150 mile radius, encompasses over 510,000 people.

5. Regina offers competitive costs in labour, utilities and taxation.

6. Educational, cultural and medical facilities are all available in Regina.

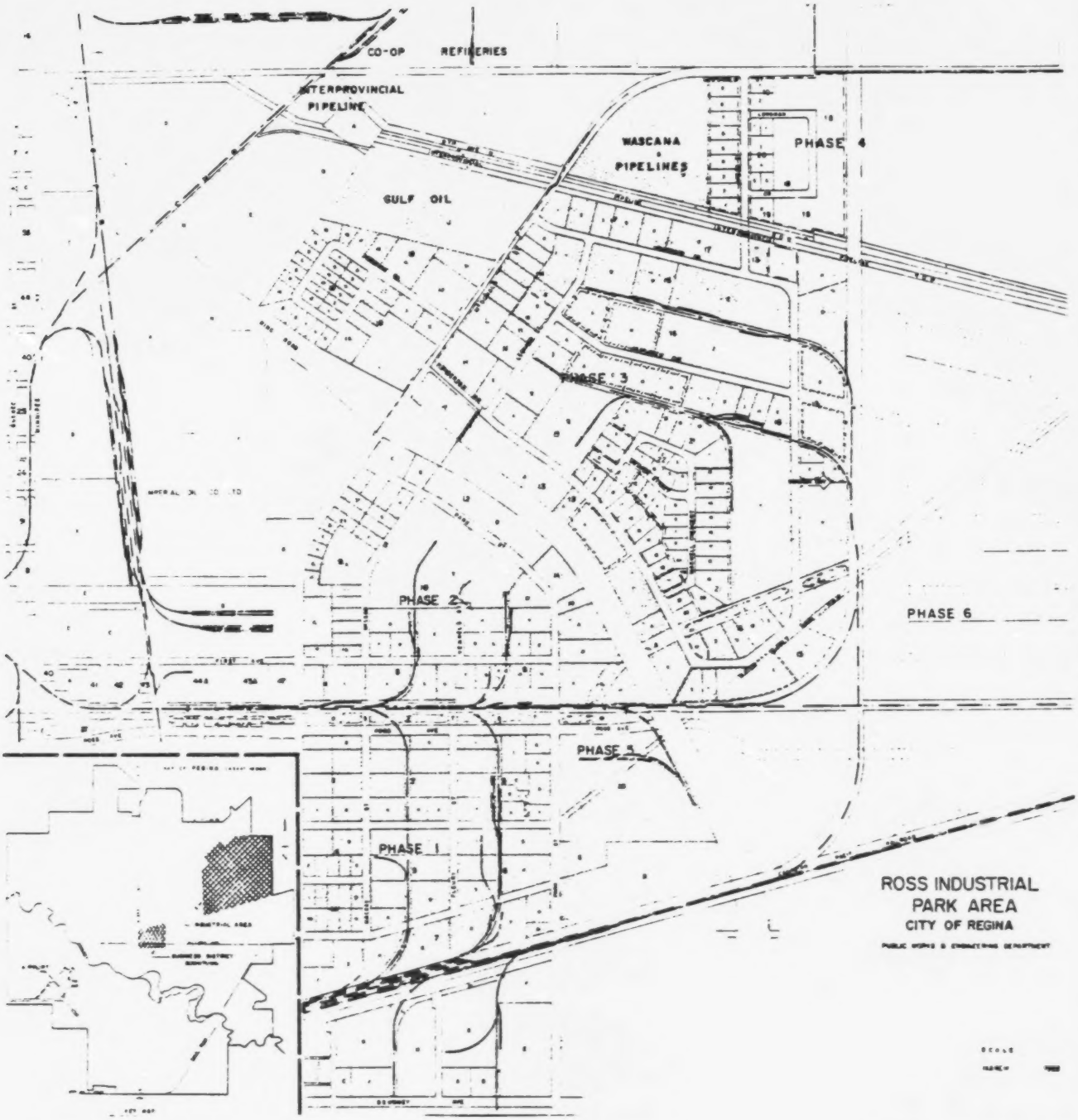
7. A well-qualified progressive civic government administers the affairs of the City. Accurate, up-to-date information regarding planning, building regulations, industrial development, taxation, etc., and generally all factors

concerned with residential, commercial and industrial growth in the City is readily available. Elected and appointed officials are ready and willing to assist at all times. Regina welcomes new businesses.

8. Special financing and grants from the provincial and federal governments are available to assist in establishing or enlarging manufacturing facilities.

For further information, please contact: Mr. Phil Haffner,
Development and Public Relations Dept.,
City Hall, P. O. Box 1790,
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4P 3C8
(306) 569-7487
Telex: #071-2473

Regina


CO-OP REFINERIES
INTERPROVINCIAL PIPELINE
WASCANA PIPELINES
PHASE 4
GULF OIL
PHASE 3
PHASE 2
PHASE 6
PHASE 5
PHASE 1
ROSS INDUSTRIAL PARK AREA
CITY OF REGINA

Regina

ROSS INDUSTRIAL PARK

Statistical Breakdown as of December 31, 1980.

PHASE	GROSS ACRES	NET ACRES SALEABLE	NET ACRES SOLD	PER CENT SOLD	BUILDING*1 VALUE	SQUARE*2 FEET
1	148.0	114.304	114.304	100	$10,356,508	858,209
2	160.0*7	136.799	117.798	86	13,100,418	861,951
3	460.94	399.740	339.092	85	55,236,733	2,436,532*3
4	187.254	178.564	57.676	32	3,726,600	123,202*4
5	82.730	76.621	76.621	100	8,820,262	478,567
6	317.270	302.990*5	--	-	--	--
TOTALS:						
	1,356.194*6	1,209.018	705.491	58	$91,240,521	4,758,461

*1 Building value is defined as the value of all building permits issued plus the total value of buildings planned at time of land purchase which may not have been issued a permit.

*2 Total square feet is defined as all planned completed buildings at time of land purchase although total corresponding permits may not have been issued.

*3 This figure does not include: 12 tanks equalling 710,000 gallons, 0.95 miles of 12-inch pipe, .417 miles of 16-inch pipe for Gulf Oil for which permits have been issued.

*4 This figure does not include: 3 tanks equalling 208,000 gallons, .89 miles of 12-inch pipe, 1.02 miles of 24-inch pipe for Wascana Pipeline for which permits have been issued.

*5 This figure is subject to additional rights of way (roadways, storm channel, water supply right-of-way and spur lines) planned for Phase 6 that would further reduce the net saleable land area.

*6 This figure excludes 111.25 acres of pipe line alley, ring road, and part of C.N.R. rights-of-way, that travel through Ross Industrial Park. The total gross area would therefore equal 1,458.44 acres.

*7 This figure includes the 29 gross acres purchased by the City from Imperial Oil. The corresponding net acres includes 26.033 acres saleable.

Source: Development and Public Relations Department, 1982.

Regina

R. I. P. Industrial Use Breakdown

PHASE 1

Industrial Use	Building Value $	Floor Space (sq.ft.)	Lot Area (Acres
Manufacturing	$1,695,618	138,244	26.498
Service	1,108,800	92,210	7.913
Wholesale	5,989,802	538,062	72.126
Transportation	1,562,288	89,693	7.767
TOTALS:	10,356,508	858,209	114.304

PHASE 2

Manufacturing	1,204,888	88,270	13.549
Service	1,677,738	140,265	20.844
Wholesale	9,348,676	567,902	73.243
Transportation	869,116	65,514	10.162
TOTALS:	13,100,418	861,951	117.798

PHASE 3

Manufacturing	12,263,278	328,113	70.085
Service	4,395,232	169,255	24.855
Wholesale	33,741,416	1,780,532	168.040
Transportation	4,836,807	158,632*[1]	76.112
TOTALS:	55,236,733	2,436,532	339.092

PHASE 4

Manufacturing	915,000	39,500	4.100
Service	1,058,000	41,300	15.966
Wholesale	306,000	19,800	1.620
Transportation	1,447,600	22,602*[2]	35.990
TOTALS:	3,726,600	123,202	57.676

Regina

PHASE 5

Industrial Use	Building Value $	Floor Space (sq. ft.)	Lot Area (Acres)
Manufacturing	1,803,000	109,596	30.141
Wholesale	7,017,262	368,971	46.48
Totals	8,820,262	478,567	76.621

*1 Excludes: 12 tanks equalling 710,000 gallons, .095 miles of 12 inch pipeline, .417 miles of 16 inch pipeline of which permits have been issued.

*2 Excludes: 3 tanks equalling 208,000 gallons, .89 miles of 12 inch pipeline, 1.02 miles of 24 inch pipeline of which permits have been issued.

PHASES 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

1979			
Manufacturing	15,321,784	636,723	133.405
Service	6,444,770	377,980	51.417
Wholesale	48,368,756	2,917,947	338.263
Transportation	7,302,874	263,841	124.251
Totals	77,438,184	4,196,491	647.336
1980			
Manufacturing	15,401,784	641,723	133.945
Service	7,654,770	423,730	55.723
Wholesale	53,314,756	3,126,497	354.212
Transportation	7,412,874	270,841	124.791
Totals	83,784,184	4,402,791	668.677
1981			
Manufacturing	17,881,784	703,723	144.373
Service	8,239,770	443,030	69.578
Wholesale	56,403,156	3,275,267	361.509
Transportation	8,715,811	336,441	130.031
Totals	91,240,521	4,758,461	705.491

Source: Development and Public Relations Department- 1982.

Regina

Ross Industrial Park (R.I.P.)
Breakdown of Total Permits Issued - 1979 - 1981

PHASE	PERMITS ISSUED			SQUARE FOOTAGE		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
1	$ 836,000	$ 166,500	$ 478,000	41,200	5,200	19,000
2	1,263,000	1,859,740	224,400	30,900	63,600	12,000
3	6,191,282	9,070,962	5,824,937	284,900	244,300	211,270
4	753,000	896,000	864,000	32,500	39,400	47,400
5	--	--	65,000	--	--	6,000
	$ 9,043,282	$11,993,202	$ 7,456,337	389,500	352,400	295,670

Total Permits Issued in Regina in 1979 - $180,018,487
1980 - $140,061,293
1981 - $188,780,254

Percentage total permits issued in R.I.P. - 1979 - 5.0%
1980 - 8.6%
1981 - 3.9%

Total Commercial and Industrial Permits issued in 1979 - $ 90,201,415
1980 - $ 86,566,385
1981 - $ 107,080,923

Percentage Total Permits issued in R.I.P. - 1979 - 10.1%
1980 - 13.8%
1981 - 7.0%

Industrial Use Comparison as Per Permits Issued

Industrial Use	1981		1980		1979	
	Permits Issued $	Floor Space Sq.Ft.	Permits Issued $	Floor Space Sq.Ft.	Permits Issued $	Floor Space Sq.Ft.
Manufacturing	2,480,000	62,000	6,283,500	130,400	2,018,629	106,600
Service	585,000	19,300	734,240	13,900	1,247,000	43,050
Wholesale	3,088,400	148,770	4,243,000	173,000	5,017,653	202,850
Transportation	1,302,937	65,600	732,462	35,200	760,000	37,000
TOTALS:	7,456,337	295,670	11,993,202	352,500	9,043,282	389,500

Source: Development and Public Relations Department, February 1982.

Major Banks, Trust and Finance Companies	Branches
Amalco Credit Services Ltd.	1
Angus Walker Ltd.	1
Associates Acceptance Co. Ltd.	1
Associates Financial Services Ltd.	1
AVCO Financial Services	3
Borg.-Warner Acceptance Canada Ltd.	1
Canada Trust	1
Canadian Acceptance Corp. Ltd.	3
Canadian Commercial & Industrial Bank	1
Chrysler Credit Canada Ltd.	1
City Savings & Trust Co. Ltd.	1
Commercial Credit Corp. Ltd.	1
Co-operative Trust Co. Ltd.	1
Credit Foncier	1
Fidelity Trust Co.	1
Ford Motor Credit Co.	1
Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada	1
Homeplan Realty Limited	1
Household Finance Corp. of Canada	2
McCallum-Hill & Co. Ltd.	1
Montreal Trust	2
Niagara Finance Company Limited	1
North West Trust Company	1
Permanent, The	1
Pioneer Trust Company	5
Royal Trust Company	1
Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation	1
Sherwood Credit Union Limited	11
Trans Canada Credit Corp.	1
Tri-Star Financial Consultants	1
Union Acceptance Corp. Ltd.	1
Union Finance Co. Ltd.	1
United Dominions Investments Limited	1
Victoria & Grey Trust Co.	1
Bank of Canada	1
Bank of Montreal	9
Bank of Nova Scotia	9
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	19
Continental Bank of Canada	1
Federal Business Development Bank	1
Mercantile Bank	1
Northland Bank	1
Royal Bank of Canada	12
Toronto Dominion Bank	10

Regina

Investment Dealers

Bell Gouinlock & Co. Ltd.
Cor Investments Ltd.
Great Pacific Management Co. Ltd.
Houston Willoughby & Company Limited
McLeod Young Weir & Co. Ltd.
Midland Doherty Limited
Wood Gundy Limited
Richardson Securities of Canada
Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited

Insurance Companies

There are almost 100 agencies in the City including the Saskatchewan Government Insurance located at 2260 - 11th Avenue, Regina. Telephone: 565-1200 (Saskatchewan Government owned)

Co-operatives - Regina

Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd.
Highway 1 East
527-2694

Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Ltd.
9th Avenue North
P.O. Box 260 S4P 3A1
543-6610

Dairy Producers Co-operative Ltd.
11th Avenue and Albert Street
P.O. Box 560 S4P 3A5
522-6681

Federated Co-operatives Ltd.
Halifax Street and 4th Avenue
525-3511

Saskatchewan Chicken Marketing Board
2534 Dewdney Avenue
527-1425

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
Albert Street & Victoria Avenue
569-4411

Sherwood Co-operative Association Ltd.
Albert Street and Victoria Avenue
527-9671

Source: Regina Telephone Directory

EVENTS AFFECTING THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY 1981-1982

1. 1982 Reciprocal tariffs for livestock and livestock products moving between Canada and the U.S. as negotiated by GATT, effective January 1, 1982.

Live Slaughter Cattle	1.0¢/lb.
Beef	2.0¢/lb.
beef (portion controlled cuts)	4% ad valorem
Live Feeder Cattle (200-700 lbs.)	1.0¢/lb.
Pork and Live Hogs	Free

2. Metric

Through the year the industry continued to talk and plan for further metrification. On January 4, 1982 most retailers commenced advertising catch-weight products (mainly fresh/processed meats and produce) in metric and the planned retail scale conversion got underway.

3. Meat Import Act

A new Meat Import Act to control imports of fresh, frozen or chilled beef into Canada was approved at third reading stage by MPs on December 11, 1981. It now goes to the Senate and government officials for approval. The legislation will establish, by formula each year, the level of beef and veal imports to be allowed into the country. The formula is countercyclical, aimed at increasing imports when domestic stocks are low and restricting imports when domestic stocks are high. The imports level will be established through a formula based, in part, on the domestic requirements of the past three years, as well as Canadian cattle numbers. However, Canada's international trade agreements establish a guaranteed minimum access (GMA) level below which import controls cannot fall. It is based on a level of 139.2 million pounds in 1980, increased each year as Canadian population grows.

4. Canada's Dressed Meat Imports and Exports for 1981 (in 000's lbs.):

	Imports	81/80	Exports	81/80	Canada's Trade Balance
Total Beef	117,167	-	131,633	+ 18%	+14,466
Total Veal	6,661	+16%	42	- 96%	- 6,619
Total Mutton and Lamb	20,725	-24%	48	+118%	-20,677
Total Pork	38,384	+ 7%	282,562	+ 6%	+244,178
TOTAL:	182,937		414,285		+231,348

Regina

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS - REGINA PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, 1981

1. Total cash value of all livestock sold in 1981 is estimated to be $32.67 million which is a decrease of $8.5 million over the 1980 level. This decrease represents a value decrease of 21% over last year. The decrease in total value is attributed mainly to a 20% reduction in receipts as well as lower feeder cattle and calf prices.

2. Cattle numbers sold, decreased by 15% (8,388 head) from 1980 while calf marketings decreased by 32% (7,629 head). The total net decrease in cattle and calf marketings amounted to 16,017 head or 20%.

3. i) Slaughter cattle made up 23% of the total cattle and calves sold which is an increase of 5.6 percentage points over 1980.

   ii) Slaughter calves made up 1.1% of the total cattle and calves sold which represents an increase of 0.79 percentage points over 1980.

   iii) Cow marketings represented 16.6% of the total cattle and calf sales. This is a decrease of 0.2 percentage points over the 1980 level.

   iv) Female cattle going to slaughter constituted 77.1% of the total slaughter cattle as opposed to 76.6% last year.

   v) Female cattle and calves for feeding and slaughter made up 47.9% of the total cattle and calf marketings which represents a decrease of 0.8% from 1980.

   vi) Feeder cattle and calf receipts made up 76% of total cattle and calf sales which is 6.3% lower than the previous year.

4. In 1981, Alberta was the largest purchaser of feeder cattle at the Regina market, followed by Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. This is the same order as 1980.

Source: Agriculture Canada, April 1982.

Regina

Disposition of Feeder Cattle Off Regina Stockyards

	1981	%	1980	%	% Change 81/80
Alberta	12,331	38.9	14,088	35.7	- 12
Saskatchewan	9,189	29.0	10,890	27.6	- 16
Manitoba	7,027	22.2	7,973	20.2	- 12
Ontario	3,087	9.7	6,520	16.5	- 53
Maritimes	39	0.1	--	--	--
TOTAL:	31,673	100.0	39,471	100.0	- 20

Disposition of Feeder Calves Off Regina Stockyards

	1981	%	1980	%	% Change 81/80
Saskatchewan	8,007	63.1	9,808	50.2	- 18
Ontario	2,756	21.7	6,288	32.2	- 56
Manitoba	1,002	7.9	2,043	10.5	- 51
Alberta	897	7.1	1,395	7.1	- 36
Maritimes	27	0.2	--	--	--
TOTAL:	12,689	100.0	19,534	100.0	- 35

The order of feeder calf placements in 1981 was unchanged from 1980. The major change from 1980 in both feeder cattle and calf marketings off of the Regina yards was the significant decrease in marketings to Ontario.

5. The Regina stockyards exported 2,356 head to the U.S. in 1981 (3.7% of total marketings) as compared to 7,168 head (9.0% of total marketings) last year.

6. Prices for A1A2 steers over 1,000 lbs. averaged 1.7% lower in 1981 than 1980. D1D2 cows averaged 6.6% lower than the previous year and good steer calves 400-500 lbs. averaged 15.3% lower than 1980.

Source: Livestock and Poultry Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture Canada, April 1982.

Regina

Regina Stockyard Sales and Estimated Values

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs	Estimated Value
					$
1972	62,296	18,434	178	14,684	21,328,117
1973	56,253	23,197	185	11,929	26,074,736
1974	55,873	21,320	389	8,109	18,930,148
1975	73,735	22,630	99	3,457	21,871,999
1976	80,107	26,217	108	1,284	23,214,851
1977	68,301	28,958	27	709	22,627,243
1978	63,362	30,369	30	449	37,851,043
1979	53,896	23,026	--	482	46,406,992
1980	55,901	23,535	2	434	41,169,830
1981	47,513	15,906	-	252	32,670,361

Value of Livestock Sold: Regina Area (thousand dollars)

	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
Within 25 miles	2,117	2,680	2,390	2,195	1,610
Within 50 miles	38,706	48,995	43,530	39,990	29,300
Within 100 miles	157,325	199,145	177,050	162,675	119,510
Within 150 miles	292,711	370,520	329,040	302,270	222,150

Value of Crops Produced: Regina Area

Within 25 miles	20,910	15,375	12,035	9,620	8,950
Within 50 miles	365,738	268,925	210,855	167,925	156,820
Within 100 miles	1,212,073	891,230	710,735	566,420	526,920
Within 150 miles	2,076,013	1,526,480	1,241,245	990,270	915,940

Value of Machinery on Farms: Regina Area

Within 25 miles	n/a	n/a	21,795	17,065	13,450
Within 50 miles	n/a	n/a	377,379	295,825	233,080
Within 100 miles	n/a	n/a	1,278,500	1,001,255	788,900
Within 150 miles	n/a	n/a	2,244,638	1,757,886	1,385,050

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UPDATE DATA FOR C.D. #2

Crop District #2 - 1981 Harvested

Crop	Acres	Yield-(kg)	Production-(tonnes)	% of Sask.
Wheat	1 929 000	693	953 400	7
Oats	54 000	694	28 700	5
Barley	158 000	848	105 800	4
Flax	61 200	397	19 120	7

Livestock	JULY 1, 1981 Number on Farms	% of Sask.
Cattle	95,200	6
Calves	42,100	5
Pigs	23,300	4

Source: Saskatchewan Agriculture, Statistics and Public Information Branch, April, 1982.

Regina

Selected Statistics of Manufacturing Industries
Manufacturing Activity - Regina
(Census Metropolitan Area)

Year	Value of Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture		Value Added		Production Employees		Wages	
	'000 $	% Change	'000 $	% Change		% Change	'000 $	% Change
1964	110,687	-	37,057	-	2,283	-	10,282	-
1965	120,371	8.8	40,074	8.0	2,381	4.3	10,947	6.5
1966	139,535	15.9	46,077	15.0	2,631	10.5	13,115	19.8
1967	140,863	1.0	48,604	5.5	2,637	0.2	14,191	8.2
1968	149,926	6.4	49,472	1.8	2,481	(5.9)	14,011	(1.3)
1969	145,188	(3.2)	49,657	0.4	2,258	(9.0)	13,769	(1.7)
1970	150,757	3.8	53,390	7.5	2,209	(2.2)	14,544	5.6
1971	198,239	31.5	74,347	39.3	3,131	41.7	23,047	58.5
1972	217,452	9.7	86,746	16.7	3,335	6.5	27,066	17.4
1973	273,379	25.7	119,963	38.3	3,937	18.1	34,773	28.5
1974	369,271	35.0	122,973	2.5	4,293	9.0	39,693	14.1
1975	427,721	15.8	158,147	28.6	4,214	(1.8)	49,308	24.2
1976	380,530	(11.0)	148,574	(6.1)	4,516	7.2	55,749	13.1
1977	445,129	17.5	171,195	15.2	4,560	1.0	64,977	16.6
1978	507,786	14.1	178,762	4.4	4,458	(2.2)	67,796	4.3
1979	597,504	15.9	204,146	14.2	4,054	(9.1)	66,662	(1.7)
1980*	652,476	9.2	221,495	8.5	4,200	3.6	71,328	7.0
1981*	763,397	17.0	256,048	15.6	4,271	1.7	77,305	8.4

* Estimate by City of Regina

( ) decrease

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #31,209,
City of Regina, Development & Public Relations Department, April, 1982.

Regina

Regina (CMA) Manufacturing Activity of Manufacturing Industries As Compared to Saskatchewan

	Value of Shipments of Own Manufacturer			Value Added		
Year	Sask.	Regina	%	Sask.	Regina	%
1964	381,781	110,687	29.0	128,354	37,057	28.9
1965	421,452	120,371	28.6	138,692	40,074	28.9
1966	470,381	139,535	29.7	154,534	46,077	29.8
1967	479,582	140,863	29.4	165,986	48,604	29.3
1968	489,210	149,926	30.6	170,002	49,472	29.1
1969	530,443	145,188	27.4	186,891	49,657	26.6
1970	544,611	150,757	27.7	191,983	53,390	27.8
1971	578,039	198,239	34.3	209,965	74,347	35.4
1972	646,510	217,452	33.6	244,772	86,746	35.4
1973	809,648	273,379	33.8	319,973	119,963	37.5
1974	1,045,160	369,271	35.3	373,245	122,973	32.9
1975	1,176,473	427,721	36.4	437,152	158,147	36.2
1976	1,213,350	380,530	31.4	446,399	148,574	33.3
1977	1,299,498	445,129	34.4	469,980	171,195	36.4
1978	1,513,768	507,786	33.5	548,557	178,762	32.6
1979	1,863,273	597,504	32.1	670,482	204,143	30.4
1980	2,039,000	652,476*	32.0	714,500	221,495*	31.0
1981*	2,428,600	763,397	31.4	755,304	256,048	33.9

* Estimate

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #31,209

Regina

Selected Statistics of Manufacturing Industries
Total Activity
(Census Metropolitan Area)
Regina

Year	Value of Shipments and Other Revenue	%	Value Added	%	Total Employees	%	Total Salaries & Wages	%
	'000		'000				'000	
1964	124,570	-	39,502	-	3,612	-	17,225	-
1965	135,460	8.7	42,666	8.0	3,798	5.1	18,405	6.9
1966	153,524	13.3	48,297	13.2	4,120	8.5	21,436	16.5
1967	157,538	2.6	51,382	6.4	4,160	1.0	23,166	8.1
1968	167,305*	6.2	52,912	3.0	3,909	(6.0)	22,788	(1.6)
1969	162,119*	(3.1)	51,961	(1.8)	3,670	(6.1)	23,159	1.6
1970	166,001	3.7	57,240	10.2	3,496	(4.7)	24,039	3.8
1971	215,697	29.9	76,285	33.3	4,545	30.0	34,147	42.0
1972	242,147	12.3	92,441	21.2	4,835	6.4	40,032	17.2
1973	302,442	24.8	123,286	33.3	5,428	12.3	48,833	22.0
1974	400,747	32.5	132,036	12.1	5,918	9.0	56,464	15.6
1975	465,848	16.2	165,771	25.5	5,764	(2.6)	68,734	21.7
1976	423,098	(9.2)	160,161	(3.4)	5,977	3.7	77,541	12.8
1977	484,620	14.5	179,067	11.8	6,082	1.8	90,364	16.5
1978	550,113	13.5	186,580	4.2	6,047	(0.6)	96,768	7.1
1979	645,527	17.3	215,347	15.4	5,801	(4.0)	100,657	4.0
1980*	704,915	9.2	238,389	10.7	6,032	4.0	113,646	12.9
1981*	824,750	17.0	273,908	14.9	6,092	1.0	126,147	11.0

* City of Regina Estimate ( ) decrease

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #31-209,
City of Regina, Development & Public Relations Department

Regina

Regina (CMA) Total Activity of Manufacturing Industries
As Compared to Saskatchewan

Year	Value of Shipments & Other Revenue			Value Added		
	Sask. '000	Regina '000	%	Sask. '000	Regina '000	%
1964	424,890	124,570	29.3	136,137	39,502	29.0
1965	465,816	135,460	29.1	146,543	42,666	29.1
1966	512,980	153,524	29.9	161,463	48,297	29.9
1967	525,355	157,538	30.0	174,505	51,382	29.4
1968	537,176	167,305*	31.1	179,420	52,912	29.5
1969	586,046	162,119*	27.7	194,956	51,961	26.7
1970	592,139	166,001	28.0	200,623	57,240	28.5
1971	636,667	215,697	33.9	217,941	76,285	35.0
1972	711,578	242,147	34.0	257,447	92,441	35.9
1973	882,097	302,442	34.3	330,995	123,286	37.2
1974	1,135,538	400,747	35.3	391,123	132,036	33.8
1975	1,235,671	465,848	37.7	455,185	165,771	36.4
1976	1,315,323	423,098	32.2	469,303	160,161	34.1
1977	1,402,816	484,620	34.5	489,184	179,067	36.6
1978	1,631,884	550,113	34.1	568,077	186,580	32.8
1979	2,014,442	645,527	34.1	692,754	215,347	31.1
1980*	2,202,859	704,915	32.0	747,301	238,389	31.9
1981*	2,626,592	824,750	31.4	840,209	273,908	32.6

* Estimate by City of Regina

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #31-209
City of Regina, Development & Public Relations, April 1982

Regina

Regina's Total Activity of Manufacturing Employees, Salaries and Wages as Compared to Saskatchewan

	Employees			Wages and Salaries		
Year	Sask.	Regina	%	Sask. '000	Regina '000	%
1964	14,247	3,612	25.4	64,273	17,225	26.8
1965	14,960	3,798	25.4	69,840	18,405	26.4
1966	15,689	4,120	26.3	77,947	21,436	27.5
1967	15,611	4,160	26.6	83,558	23,166	27.7
1968	15,653	3,909	25.0	89,955	22,788	25.3
1969	15,267	3,670	24.0	95,082	23,159	24.4
1970	14,703	3,496	23.8	97,985	24,039	24.5
1971	14,578	4,545	31.2	103,147	34,147	33.1
1972	15,570	4,835	31.1	117,754	40,032	34.0
1973	16,753	5,428	32.4	136,307	48,833	35.8
1974	17,917	5,918	33.0	164,165	56,464	34.4
1975	19,213	5,764	30.0	208,281	68,734	33.0
1976	18,694	5,977	32.0	231,643	77,541	33.5
1977	18,648	6,082	32.6	258,428	90,364	35.0
1978	19,215	6,047	31.5	282,812	96,769	34.2
1979	20,051	5,801	28.9	323,212	100,657	31.1
1980*	20,800	6,032	29.0	366,600	113,646	31.0
1981*	21,757	6,092	28.0	420,490	126,147	30.0

* Estimate

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue #31-209
City of Regina, Development & Public Relations Department, 1982.

Regina

Regina Business Activity

Year	New Business	% Change	Out of Business	% Change	Net Increase	% Change
1972	161	6.4	146	50.5	15	(80.0)
1973	173	7.5	90	(62.2)	83	453.0
1974	189	9.2	170	88.9	19	(77.1)
1975	259	37.0	169	-0-	90	374.0
1976	270	4.2	196	15.9	74	(17.8)
1977	234	(7.7)	82	(58.1)	152	83.0
1978	313	33.8	176	114.6	137	(9.9)
1979	331	5.8	206	17.0	125	(8.9)
1980	433	30.8	261	26.7	172	37.6
1981	445	2.8	251	(3.8)	194	12.8

Regina Business Activity Highlights
By Industry, from December 31, 1977 to December 31, 1981.

Industry	1977	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%
Manufacturing	286	299	4.5	294	(1.7)	295	-	297	1.0
Construction	653	667	2.1	684	2.5	687	-	693	1.0
Transportation/ Communication	243	250	2.9	250	-	248	-	249	-
Trade: Wholesale	405	413	2.0	421	1.9	437	3.8	443	1.4
Retail	920	966	5.0	1022	5.8	1077	5.4	1179	9.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	270	276	2.2	272	(1.4)	276	1.5	281	1.8
Service: Health & Welfare	139	146	5.0	152	4.1	150	(1.3)	154	2.7
Amusement & Recreation	53	55	3.8	55	-	61	10.9	61	-
Management	189	202	6.9	208	3.0	234	12.5	264	12.8
Personal	197	198	0.5	202	2.0	210	4.0	214	1.9
Accommodation and Food	308	320	3.9	348	8.8	385	10.6	407	5.7
Miscellaneous	135	143	5.9	152	6.3	172	13.2	184	7.0
TOTAL NUMBER OF BUSINESSES*	3798	3935	3.6	4060	3.2	4232	4.2	4426	4.6

*Does not include approximately 600 "home occupation" listings which were not part of the above study. Including "home occupation" Regina would have, as of December 31, 1981, over 5,026 business establishments listed on City records. For further information on Regina's business activity study contact City of Regina, Development and Public Relations Department.

Source: City of Regina, Business Tax and License Section, Taxation Department, January, 1982.

Regina

Population

Regina R.S.V.P. Population Projections

Summary and Conclusion

Survival, migration and fertility rates determine population change. Survival rates have remained virtually constant in Regina for the past twenty years. Migration rates have exhibited some variability and have slightly declined since the early sixties because in-migration from rural areas to Regina is waning. Fertility rates have drastically reduced since 1960, and their reduction (and consequent negative effect upon population growth) was not anticipated.

Several predictions of the future population of Regina have been made on the basis of current survival rates, both low and high rates of migration, and on the basis of anticipated present (1979) and slightly increased (1971-1976) fertility rates. The forecast range of population in Regina for 2001 is 181,000 for a low and 210,600 for a high. The validity of this range depends on the future volatility of fertility and migration rates.

A sensitivity analysis of the effect of fertility and migration rates on population change has been prepared. If both total fertility declines to 1.82 children per female after 1979 and migration returns to the pattern of out-migration as observed between 1966 and 1971, the population of Regina in 2001 could be 181,000 as a lower limit. Alternatively, if both total fertility increases after 1976 to its 1971-1976 rate which was 2.17 children per female and migration maintains its 1971-1976 rate of in-migration, the 2001 population of Regina could be 210,600 as an upper limit.

Historically fertility and migration rates have varied considerably. Since these rates have been shown to greatly affect population change, the utility of this forecast is as a five year projection with twenty-five year extrapolation subject to major revision. The range of assumptions provided about fertility and migration and the range of population forecasts generated by these assumptions are estimates of the probable range (within a larger possible range in which change can occur.)

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, May 1980

Regina

SUMMARY FORECAST POPULATION FOR REGINA

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Extreme Low Projection (low fertility - low migration)	139,500	149,700	157,800	165,700	172,200	177,300	181,000
Preferred Projection (low fertility - average migration)	139,500	149,700	158,900	168,200	176,400	183,100	188,600
Alternate Preferred Projection (low fertility - high migration)	139,500	149,700	159,900	170,800	180,800	189,500	196,900
Alternate Preferred Projection (high fertility - low migration)	139,500	149,700	160,000	170,000	178,800	186,300	193,000
Preferred High Projection (high fertility - average migration)	139,500	149,700	161,100	172,700	183,300	192,700	201,400
Extreme High Projection (high fertility - high migration)	139,500	149,700	162,100	175,400	188,100	199,600	210,600

Regina

Introduction

In order to undertake planning for the future with any degree of accuracy as to expected growth patterns and the extent of this future growth, it is necessary to conduct population projections which must be both flexible enough to reflect possible changing conditions, yet, be as detailed and as explicit as necessary, in order to provide valuable and worthwhile input into the design of future facilities. These population projections must serve as an important guideline in determining the need for schools, playgrounds and other recreational facilities, churches and more importantly, an insight into the future housing demand and what type of housing will be required.

There are several acceptable methods of population projection and analysis. The three most commonly used are extrapolation on past rates of growth, net migration plus natural increase and the cohort survival method. To do an extrapolation on past rates of growth, the average rate of population growth over a certain number of years must be determined and this rate is then applied to each succeeding year, yielding the resulting populations. The second method, net migration plus natural increase, entails establishing a base year (usually the last year in which a census was taken) and to the total base year population, applying the rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) and the migration rate to arrive at the end of projection period population. The same procedure is then applied to each subsequent population to give the population forecast for as many projection periods as is desirable. However, the favoured method and the one which best fits the expectations and requirements of a population projection is the Cohort Survival Method. The reason for preference being given to this method is rather than applying a uniform rate of growth or a total natural increase, the total population is stratified into age-sex specific cohorts with each cohort considered individually. This allows for considerations such as changing age distribution of Regina residents or the number of children of primary school age. While this method is more complicated and much more time consuming than the others, the resultant projections are more rich in implications.

Four projections are generated for the future size and composition of the population of the City of Regina based on two assumptions about fertility and migration rates. These projections provide useful ranges for comparative purposes.

Methodology - Cohort Survival Algorithm

This algorithm is conceptually simple in origin. It takes the age-sex stratified base year population, augments it by births to women in the prime child bearing years, subtracts the deaths of individuals in each age-sex cohort, arriving at the age-sex distribution at successive time periods.

This is the basic procedure to which many refinements are possible.

The main steps in the Regina forecast for the forecast period of 1971 - 1976 are as follows:

1. The 1971 Census of Canada population by age and sex for the City of Regina is employed as the base year age-sex distribution. The age groups 70 - 75 to 95+ are aggregated into one age group, 70+.
2. Each female cohort of prime child bearing age (15 - 49) is multiplied by the corresponding age-specific fertility rate, the resultant births are aggregated to total births then split into female and male categories by the application of a sex ratio at birth.
3. Age-sex specific survival rates are applied to their corresponding cohort to determine the number of individuals who will live until 1976. Also, a sex specific infant survival rate is applied to calculated births by sex to determine the number of babies who will survive until 1976.
4. After the above procedure has projected population growth due to natural increase, net migration rates are used to determine the migration augumented or reduced population by age and sex. This is the projected 1976 age-sex distribution.
5. The preceding algorithm is repeated using the Step 4 projected population distribution until the final projection year is reached, 2001 in this case.

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, May 1980

Basic Assumptions

Population growth is a highly unpredictable phenomenon, subject to a great variety of influences which may upset the most well established patterns and trends. Political, social and economic changes may modify to a great extent the observable trends and produce entirely unanticipated rates of growth. The underlying general assumption made in this report is that no major political, social or economic catastrophe will occur during the forecast period. However, certain basic assumptions are made pertaining to the components of population change, namely mortality, fertility and migration.

For a detailed explanation concerning assumptions and supporting tables and graphs, please refer to the entire study itself which is available in the Planning Department, City Hall, 9th Floor, or by writing to the Development and Public Relations Department.

Boundaries

The relevant area in this report is the City of Regina. All statistics and computation refer to the City and should not be confused with the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Regina, which includes Sherwood Municipality.

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, May 1980

Regina

Table I

PROJECTED AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FIVE YEAR FERTILITY RATES FOR REGINA

	Age Groups							
ASSUMPTION	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total Fertility
High 1977-2001	.240	.669	.723	.349	.144	.045	.003	2.17 children per female
Low 1977-2001*	2.34	.555	.658	.265	.083	.021	.002	1.82 children per female

* Probable actual fertility in 1976 by trend analysis

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, April 1980

Table II

Five Year Age-Sex Specific Survival Rates for Regina

(Survivors per 1000 population)

Age Group	Male	Female
under 1	.9844	.9883
1 - 4	.9948	.9991
5 - 9	.9976	.9982
10 - 14	.9977	.9986
15 - 19	.9930	.9971
20 - 24	.9900	.9969
25 - 29	.9914	.9969
30 - 34	.9917	.9954
35 - 39	.9902	.9943
40 - 44	.9851	.9903
45 - 49	.9758	.9860
50 - 54	.9643	.9802
55 - 59	.9451	.9716
60 - 64	.9138	.9532
65 - 69	.8683	.9337
70+	.6668	.6992

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, April 1980

Regina

Table III

MIGRATION RATE ASSUMPTIONS BY AGE AND SEX FOR REGINA

	Low		Average *		High	
Age Groups	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	-.0343	-.0189	-.01489	-.005784	.004429	.007332
5 - 9	-.0666	-.0653	-.0532	-.04281	-.0398	-.02031
10 - 14	-.0444	-.0535	-.03856	-.05214	-.02371	-.05078
15 - 19	.1036	.1961	.08647	.1797	.06935	.1634
20 - 24	.2132	.1729	.2188	.2053	.2243	.2377
25 - 29	-.0668	-.1519	-.03741	-.1166	-.008015	-.08124
30 - 34	-.0573	-.0978	-.03049	-.0767	-.003675	-.0556
35 - 39	-.0938	-.0553	-.07077	-.04665	-.04773	-.03801
40 - 44	-.0671	-.0576	-.0498	-.04463	-.0325	-.03166
45 - 49	-.0186	.0008	-.02162	-.00487	-.02464	-.01054
50 - 54	-.0128	-.0076	-.02233	-.002263	-.03185	.003075
55 - 59	.005	.0154	-.003734	.01015	-.01247	.004895
60 - 64	-.0159	.0244	-.005499	.009346	.004902	-.005709
65 - 69	.0374	.0341	.01394	.01125	-.009529	-.0116
70+	.003	.0679	-.02269	.02621	-.04838	-.01547

* Average of the high and low age-sex specific migration rates.

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, 1980

TABLE V

REGINA PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
Lo Fertility - Lo Migration

Age Group	1971		1976		1981		1986		1991		1996		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	6490	6130	6074	5871	6167	5981	6437	6243	6515	6319	6297	6108	5962	5783
5-9	7445	7160	6456	6124	6043	5886	6135	5976	6403	6237	6481	6313	6265	6103
10-14	7055	6780	7427	7147	6441	6113	6028	5876	6120	5965	6388	6226	6466	6302
15-19	6680	6935	7039	6771	7410	7137	6426	6105	6014	5867	6106	5957	6373	6217
20-24	6680	7360	6633	6915	6989	6751	7358	7116	6381	6087	5972	5850	6063	5939
25-29	4935	5090	6613	7337	6567	6893	6920	6730	7285	7094	6317	6068	5912	5832
30-34	4225	4255	4893	5074	6556	7314	6510	6872	6860	6709	7222	7072	6263	6050
35-39	4040	4035	4190	4235	4852	5051	6502	7281	6456	6840	6803	6678	7162	7040
40-44	3920	3825	4000	4012	4149	4211	4804	5022	6438	7239	6393	6801	6736	6640
45-49	3590	3950	3862	3788	3941	3973	4087	4170	4733	4973	6342	7169	6298	6735
50-54	3155	3540	3503	3895	3768	3735	3845	3917	3988	4112	4618	4904	6189	7069
55-59	2800	3240	3042	3470	3378	3818	3634	3661	3708	3840	3846	4031	4453	4807
60-64	2165	2600	2646	3148	2875	3371	3193	3709	3434	3557	3505	3731	3635	3916
65-69	1690	1970	1978	2478	2418	3001	2627	3214	2917	3536	3138	3390	3202	3556
70+	3385	4340	3725	4874	4201	5722	4901	6802	5550	7757	6234	8725	6881	9266
Total Male	68,255		72,082		75,755		79,407		82,802		85,662		87,860	
Total Female	71,210		75,160		78,958		82,694		86,134		89,024		91,255	
Grand Total	139,465		147,242		154,713		162,101		168,936		174,686		179,115	

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, April 1980

TABLE VI

REGINA PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
Lo Fertility - Hi Migration

Age Group	1971		1976		1981		1986		1991		1996		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	6490	6130	5873	5782	6157	6062	7121	7011	7627	7509	7317	7203	6824	6718
5-9	7445	7160	6053	5749	5478	5423	5743	5685	6642	6575	7114	7042	6824	6756
10-14	7055	6780	7111	6784	5782	5447	5232	5138	5486	5387	6344	6230	6795	6673
15-19	6680	6935	7852	8422	7915	8427	6435	6767	5824	6383	6105	6691	7061	7739
20-24	6680	7360	8431	8360	9910	10153	9989	10159	8122	8157	7350	7694	7706	8067
25-29	4935	5090	6199	6370	7824	7235	9197	8787	9270	8792	7537	7060	6821	6659
30-34	4225	4255	4627	4622	5813	5784	7336	6570	8623	7979	8692	7984	7067	6411
35-39	4040	4035	3831	4013	4195	4360	5270	5456	6651	6197	7819	7526	7881	7531
40-44	3920	3825	3749	3793	3555	3773	3893	4099	4890	5129	6172	5827	7255	7076
45-49	3590	3950	3791	3791	3626	3760	3438	3740	3765	4062	4730	5084	5969	5775
50-54	3155	3540	3459	3865	3653	3710	3493	3679	3312	3659	3628	3975	4557	4975
55-59	2800	3240	3058	3524	3352	3848	3540	3693	3385	3663	3210	3643	3516	3958
60-64	2165	2600	2605	3227	2845	3510	3119	3832	3293	3678	3149	3648	2986	3628
65-69	1690	1970	2055	2566	2473	3184	2700	3464	2960	3782	3126	3630	2990	3600
70+	3385	4340	3736	5229	4288	6493	5022	8060	5710	9516	6397	10926	7001	11832
Total Male	68,255		72,430		76,865		81,528		85,562		88,690		91,252	
Total Female	71,210		76,098		81,169		86,140		90,469		94,164		97,395	
Grand Total	139,465		148,528		158,033		167,668		176,030		182,853		188,648	

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, April 1980

TABLE VII

REGINA PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
Hi Fertility - Lo Migration

Age Group	1971		1976		1981		1986		1991		1996		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	6490	6130	6074	5891	7496	7271	7831	7596	7942	7703	7653	7422	7395	7173
5-9	7445	7160	6456	6124	6043	5886	7457	7264	7790	7589	7900	7696	7613	7416
10-14	7055	6780	7427	7147	6441	6113	6028	5876	7439	7251	7772	7575	7881	7682
15-19	6680	6935	7039	6771	7410	7137	6426	6105	6014	5876	7422	7241	7754	7565
20-24	6680	7360	6633	6915	6989	6751	7358	7116	6381	6087	5972	5850	7370	7220
25-29	4935	5090	6613	7337	6567	6893	6920	6730	7285	7094	6317	6068	5912	5832
30-34	4225	4255	4893	5074	6556	7314	6510	6872	6860	6709	7222	7072	6263	6050
35-39	4040	4035	4190	4235	4852	5051	6502	7281	6456	6840	6803	6678	7162	7040
40-44	3920	3825	4000	4012	4149	4211	4804	5022	6438	7239	6393	6801	6736	6640
45-49	3590	3950	3862	3788	3941	3973	4087	4170	4733	4973	6342	7169	6298	6735
50-54	3155	3540	3503	3895	3768	3735	3845	3917	3988	4112	4618	4904	6189	7069
55-59	2800	3240	3042	3470	3378	3818	3634	3661	3708	3840	3[illegible]6	4031	4453	4807
60-64	2165	2600	2646	3148	2875	3371	3193	3709	3434	3557	3505	3731	3635	3916
65-69	1690	1970	1978	2478	2418	3001	2627	3214	2917	3536	3138	3390	3202	3556
70+	3385	4340	3725	4874	4201	5722	4901	6802	5550	7757	6234	8725	6881	9266
Total Male	68,255		72,082		77,085		82,124		86,936		91,137		94,746	
Total Female	71,210		75,160		80,248		85,335		90,155		94,354		97,966	
Grand Total	139,465		147,242		157,332		167,459		177,091		185,491		192,712	

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, April 1980

TABLE VIII

REGINA PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
Hi Fertility - Hi Migration

Age Group	1971		1976		1981		1986		1991		1996		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	6490	6130	5873	5782	7507	7390	8711	8576	9328	9183	8918	8779	8480	8348
5-9	7445	7160	6053	5749	5478	5423	7002	6931	8124	8043	8700	8613	8317	8234
10-14	7055	6780	7111	6784	5782	5447	5232	5138	6688	6567	7760	7621	8310	8161
15-19	6680	6935	7852	8422	7915	8427	6435	6767	5824	6383	7444	8158	8637	9466
20-24	6680	7360	8431	8360	9910	10153	9989	10159	8122	8157	7350	7694	9394	9835
25-29	4935	5090	6199	6370	7824	7235	9197	8787	9270	8792	7537	7060	6821	6659
30-34	4225	4255	4627	4622	5813	5784	7336	6570	8623	7979	8692	7984	7067	6411
35-39	4040	4035	3831	4013	4195	4360	5270	5456	6651	6197	7819	7526	7881	7531
40-44	3920	3825	3749	3793	3555	3773	3893	4099	4890	5129	6172	5827	7255	7076
45-49	3590	3950	3791	3791	3626	3760	3438	3740	3765	4062	4730	5084	5969	5775
50-54	3155	3540	3459	3865	3653	3710	3493	3679	3312	3659	3628	3975	4557	4975
55-59	2800	3240	3058	3524	3352	3848	3540	3693	3385	3663	3210	3643	3516	3958
60-64	2165	2600	2605	3227	2845	3510	3119	3832	3293	3678	3149	3648	2986	3628
65-69	1690	1970	2055	2566	2473	3184	2700	3464	2960	3782	3126	3630	2990	3600
70+	3385	4340	3736	5229	4288	6493	5022	8060	5710	9516	6397	10926	7001	11832
Total Male	68,255		72,430		78,214		84,377		89,947		94,631		99,181	
Total Female	71,210		76,098		82,498		88,951		94,792		100,167		105,487	
Grand Total	139,465		148,528		160,712		173,327		184,739		194,799		204,668	

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, April 1980

Ethnic Make-up*

British Isles	47.0%	Netherlands	2.0%
French	4.0%	Russian	1.4%
Austrian	3.0%	Polish	3.0%
German	20.0%	Scandinavian	4.0%
Hungarian	3.0%	Ukrainian	5.0%
Italian	0.7%	Others	4.9%

Saskatchewan Immigration**

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1st 1/4	593	494	462	382	350	818	574
2nd 1/4	710	566	649	426	561	944	574
3rd 1/4	926	689	702	424	577	1001	629
4th 1/4	608	574	418	332	1275	833	n/a
Total	2837	2323	2231	1564	2763	3596	n/a

Mother Tongue***

	Number	%
English	125,045	83.6
French	2,235	1.5
German	8,820	5.9
Italian	595	0.4
Ukrainian	3,645	2.4
Chinese & Japanese	1,005	0.7
Greek	360	0.2
Native Indian	270	0.2
Polish	670	0.4
Other	3,815	2.6
Not stated	3,135	2.1
Total	149,595	100.0

Source: *1971 Census
**Statistics Canada, Catalogue #11-003
***1976 Census, Catalogue #92821

Census Tracts	Population Projection by Census Tract					
	1971-76	1976-81	1981-86	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001
1	10264.	7131.	6013.	6010.	6013.	6002.
2	9625.	9131.	7298.	7545.	7876.	7998.
3	6302.	4949.	4473.	4468.	4472.	4483.
4	2167.	1646.	1570.	1498.	1424.	1348.
5	5276.	4634.	4497.	4423.	4351.	4281.
6	5867.	5089.	4612.	4605.	4629.	4644.
7	1256.	795.	788.	788.	788.	789.
8*	7781.	10183.	14185.	15920.	17091.	18189.
9*	8105.	9636	16172.	19903.	22002.	24463.
10	2839.	2056.	1779.	1589.	1403.	1219.
11	4134.	4529.	5589.	6379.	6863.	6965.
12	6584.	5733.	5564.	5425.	5177.	4782.
13	20.	-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.	-0.
14	2036.	1491.	1382.	1281.	1176.	1067.
15	2995.	2649.	2646.	2685.	2704.	2710.
16*	6413.	10597.	10370.	10592.	10949.	11102.
17	2386.	2043.	2056.	2018.	1959.	1886.
18	7472.	6734.	6436.	6241.	6029.	5803.
19	5634.	4962.	4734.	4592.	4450.	4306.
20	3673.	3207.	3198.	3208.	3214.	3220.
21	2567.	2405.	2585.	2653.	2682.	2690.
22	7795.	7394.	6975.	7125.	7245.	7295.
23*	7034.	15256.	16900.	17855.	19585.	21124.
24	4627.	3970.	3777.	3809.	3826.	3834.
25	10101.	7051.	6061.	6149.	6199.	6229.
26	4020.	4637.	5622.	6304.	6755.	6927.
27	4701.	4501.	4619.	4730.	4782.	4802.
28*	6818.	15782.	17789.	18396.	19545.	20511.
Total	148490.	158190.	167690.	176189.	183189.	188689.

*In this analysis CT28 includes all areas north of 9th Ave. N. within the limits of the City of Regina including the N.W. Sector; CT16 includes the area east of Fleet St.; CT23 includes all of Normanview West; CT8 and CT9 include areas within the S.E. Sector east of Fleet St. along the south and north side of Highway 33 respectively.

TRADING AREA POPULATION

	URBAN**	RURAL	TOTAL
Within 25* miles of Regina	153,672	6,300	159,972
Within 50 miles of Regina	191,300	24,200	215,500
Within 100 miles of Regina	244,800	73,000	317,800
Within 150 miles of Regina	345,900	161,000	506,900

* Includes Regina

** Villages, Towns and Cities

Source: City of Regina, Planning Department, June, 1980

Population of Saskatchewan 1933 - 1981
Estimated as of June 1, 1975 for Intercensal Years.

Year	Saskatchewan
	in thousands
1933	926.0
1934	928.0
1935	930.0
1936	931.5
1937	922.0
1938	914.0
1939	906.0
1940	900.0
1941	896.0
1942	848.0
1943	838.0
1944	836.0
1945	833.0
1946	832.7
1947	836.0
1948	838.0
1949	832.0
1950	833.0
1951	831.7
1952	843.0
1953	861.0
1954	873.0
1955	878.0
1956	880.7
1957	880.0
1958	891.0
1959	907.0
1960	915.0
1961	925.2
1962	930.0
1963	933.0
1964	942.0
1965	950.0
1966	955.4
1967	957.0
1968	960.0
1969	958.0
1970	941.0

Population of Saskatchewan - 1933 - 1981 (Continued)

Year	Saskatchewan
	in thousands
1971	926.2
1972	914.0
1973	904.5
1974	899.7
1975	907.4
1976	921.3
1977	937.0
1978	948.4
1979	959.8
1980	970.1
1981	979.7
1982 (January 1)	988.4

Source: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics, March 1982.

Regina

i As of June 30
ii Five Year Breakdowns available upon request

Year[i]	Sex	Total	Under 1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+ Plus
1974	M	71500	1357	12161	14718	12794	8373	7729	6451	4373	2353	1049	142
	F	75504	1321	11461	14718	13936	8736	7888	7324	5256	3068	1552	244
Total		147004	2678	23622	29436	26730	17109	15617	13775	9629	5421	2601	386
1975	M	73261	1356	11955	14848	13997	8634	7765	6610	4527	2373	1052	144
	F	77233	1318	11321	14941	14971	8877	7863	7434	5481	3155	1599	273
Total		150494	2674	23276	29789	28968	17511	15628	14044	10008	5528	2651	417
1976	M	75236	1407	11864	14857	15143	9128	7875	6698	4649	2431	1031	153
	F	78871	1359	11224	14928	16004	9174	7846	7528	5656	3224	1633	295
Total		154107	2766	23088	29785	31147	18302	15721	14226	10305	5655	2664	448
1977	M	76747	1487	11881	14751	15798	9724	7937	6811	4712	2482	994	170
	F	80312	1447	11247	14740	16584	9767	7883	7589	5743	3370	1645	297
Total		157059	2934	23128	29491	32382	19491	15820	14400	10455	5852	2639	467
1978	M	77844	1413	11948	14599	16274	10277	7987	7000	4665	2534	988	159
	F	81416	1328	11411	14495	16969	10325	7907	7680	5846	3460	1665	330
Total		159260	2741	23359	29094	33243	20602	15894	14680	10511	5994	2653	489
1979	M	77921	1509	11688	14332	16225	10600	7907	7130	4757	2637	976	160
	F	81553	1393	11218	14064	17006	10730	7903	7706	5920	3593	1676	344
Total		159474	2902	22906	28396	33231	21330	15810	14836	10677	6230	2652	504
1980	M	78726	1388	11793	14050	16652	10989	7944	7131	4967	2673	976	163
	F	82416	1324	11182	13780	17487	11121	7886	7712	6149	3733	1682	360
Total		161142	2712	22975	27830	34139	22110	15830	14843	11116	6406	2658	523
1981	M	79820	1322	11836	13905	17056	11529	7892	7227	5148	2731	1005	169
	F	83397	1245	11224	13599	17738	11620	8003	7665	6330	3893	1700	380
Total		163217	2567	23060	27504	34794	23149	15895	14892	11478	6624	2705	449

Source: Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, May, 1982.

Regina

Regina Population and Vital Statistics

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Death	Death Rate	Natural Increase	Natural Increase Rate
1921	34,497	972	28.2	225	6.5	747	21.7
1922	35,076	927	26.4	284	8.0	643	18.3
1923	35,655	874	24.5	239	6.7	635	17.8
1924	36,234	858	23.7	213	5.9	645	17.8
1925	25,814	846	22.9	210	5.7	636	17.2
1926	37,394	784	21.0	242	6.5	542	14.5
1927	40,550	884	21.8	232	5.7	652	16.1
1928	43,746	994	22.7	301	6.9	693	15.8
1929	46,922	1,101	23.5	356	7.6	745	15.9
1930	50,098	1,320	26.4	331	6.6	989	19.8
1931	53,274	1,207	22.7	292	5.5	915	17.2
1932	53,303	1,098	20.6	300	5.6	798	15.0
1933	53,332	883	16.6	271	5.1	612	11.5
1934	53,361	913	17.1	272	5.1	641	12.0
1935	53,390	844	15.8	304	5.7	540	10.1
1936	53,419	831	15.6	328	6.1	503	9.5
1937	54,397	878	16.1	347	6.4	531	9.7
1938	55,375	931	16.8	331	6.0	600	10.8
1939	56,353	918	16.3	323	5.7	595	10.6
1940	57,331	987	17.2	342	6.0	645	11.2
1941	58,310	1,059	18.2	346	5.9	713	12.3
1942	58,710	1,063	18.1	347	5.9	716	12.2
1943	59,110	1,148	19.4	392	6.6	756	12.8
1944	59,510	1,076	18.1	381	6.4	695	11.7
1945	59,910	1,133	18.9	405	6.8	728	12.1
1946	60,311	1,489	24.7	407	6.8	1,082	18.0
1947	61,469	1,640	26.7	430	7.0	1,210	19.7
1948	62,627	1,559	24.9	385	6.1	1,174	18.8

Regina Population and Vital Statistics (Continued)

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Natural Increase	Natural Increase Rate
1949	63,786	1,450	22.7	432	6.8	1,018	15.9
1950	64,945	1,571	24.2	473	7.3	1,098	16.9
1951	71,626	1,802	25.2	528	7.4	1,274	17.8
1952	75,313	1,889	25.1	536	7.1	1,353	18.0
1953	79,000	2,101	26.6	581	7.4	1,520	19.2
1954	82,687	2,399	29.0	635	7.7	1,764	21.3
1955	86,374	2,474	28.7	601	7.0	1,873	21.7
1956	90,128	2,586	28.6	665	7.4	1,921	21.2
1957	94,605	2,798	29.6	621	6.6	2,177	23.0
1958	99,082	2,890	29.2	632	6.4	2,258	22.8
1959	103,559	3,083	29.8	732	7.1	2,351	22.7
1960	108,036	3,204	29.7	723	6.7	2,481	23.0
1961	112,457	3,189	28.3	711	6.3	2,478	22.0
1962	116,254	3,337	28.7	701	6.0	2,636	22.7
1963	120,051	3,394	28.3	870	7.3	2,524	21.0
1964	123,848	3,301	26.7	863	7.0	2,438	19.7
1965	127,645	3,020	23.8	808	6.3	2,220	17.5
1966	131,260	2,971	22.6	885	6.7	2,086	15.9
1967	132,673	2,860	21.5	852	6.4	2,008	15.1
1968	136,069	2,879	21.1	897	6.6	1,982	14.5
1969	140,300	2,696	19.3	876	6.3	1,820	13.1
1970	141,020	2,708	19.5	919	6.5	1,789	12.7
1971	142,239	2,745	19.3	788	5.5	1,957	13.8
1972	145,082	2,660	18.3	873	6.0	1,787	12.3
1973	144,942	2,739	18.9	942	6.5	1,797	12.4
1974	147,004	2,555	17.4	943	6.4	1,612	11.0
1975	150,610	2,683	17.8	927	6.2	1,756	11.7
1976	154,107	2,796	18.2	979	6.4	1,816	11.8
1977	157,054	2,775	17.7	897	5.7	1,878	12.0
1978	159,260	2,774	17.4	981	6.2	1,793	11.3
1979	159,474	2,947	18.5	934	5.9	2,013	12.6
1980	161,142	2,975	18.5	916	5.7	2,059	12.8
1981	163,217	2,877	17.6	885	5.4	1,992	12.2

Source: City Health Department, April, 1982.

Construction

APARTMENT VACANCY SURVEY - METROPOLITAN REGINA - OCTOBER, 1981

The overall apartment vacancy rate in Metropolitan Regina was 0.5% in October 1981. This figure has decreased from the overall rate of 1.8% in April 1981. The vacancy rate in privately initiated rental apartments was also 0.5%, while in publicly initiated rental apartments, the rate was 0.0%.

In the downtown zone (Zone I) the vacancy rate decreased to 1.1% from 2.9% in April 1981. In the remainder of the Metropolitan area the rate decreased from 1.4% in April 1981 to 0.3% in October 1981.

By unit type, the highest vacancy rate was for bachelor units at 2.3%. However, this was a substantial decrease from the rate of 6.2% in April 1981. The lowest vacancy rate was for two bedroom units at 0.3% down from 1.5% in the previous survey.

In the downtown zone, the lowest vacancy rate by structure size was 0.6% for buildings containing between 50 and 99 units while the highest rate was 2.0% for buildings containing between 20 and 29 units. In the remainder of the Metropolitan area, the lowest vacancy rates were 0.0% for buildings containing between 50 and 99 units, and between 100 and 199 units. The highest rate was 0.9% for buildings containing between 6 and 9 units.

The survey was a 99.7% sample of a privately initiated universe of 11,740 units and a 100% sample of 896 publicly initiated units financed under the National Housing Act. Since the previous survey 465 units were added to the privately initiated universe.

The survey covers all self-contained rental apartment units in buildings of six units or more. Rented single detached dwellings, duplexes, row houses, mobile homes, and individual suites in condominium structures are not included in the survey. Also excluded from the survey were units in buildings that had been on the market for six months or less, as these are covered in a regular monthly survey of newly completed and unoccupied dwellings.

Details of the survey are presented in the attached tables.

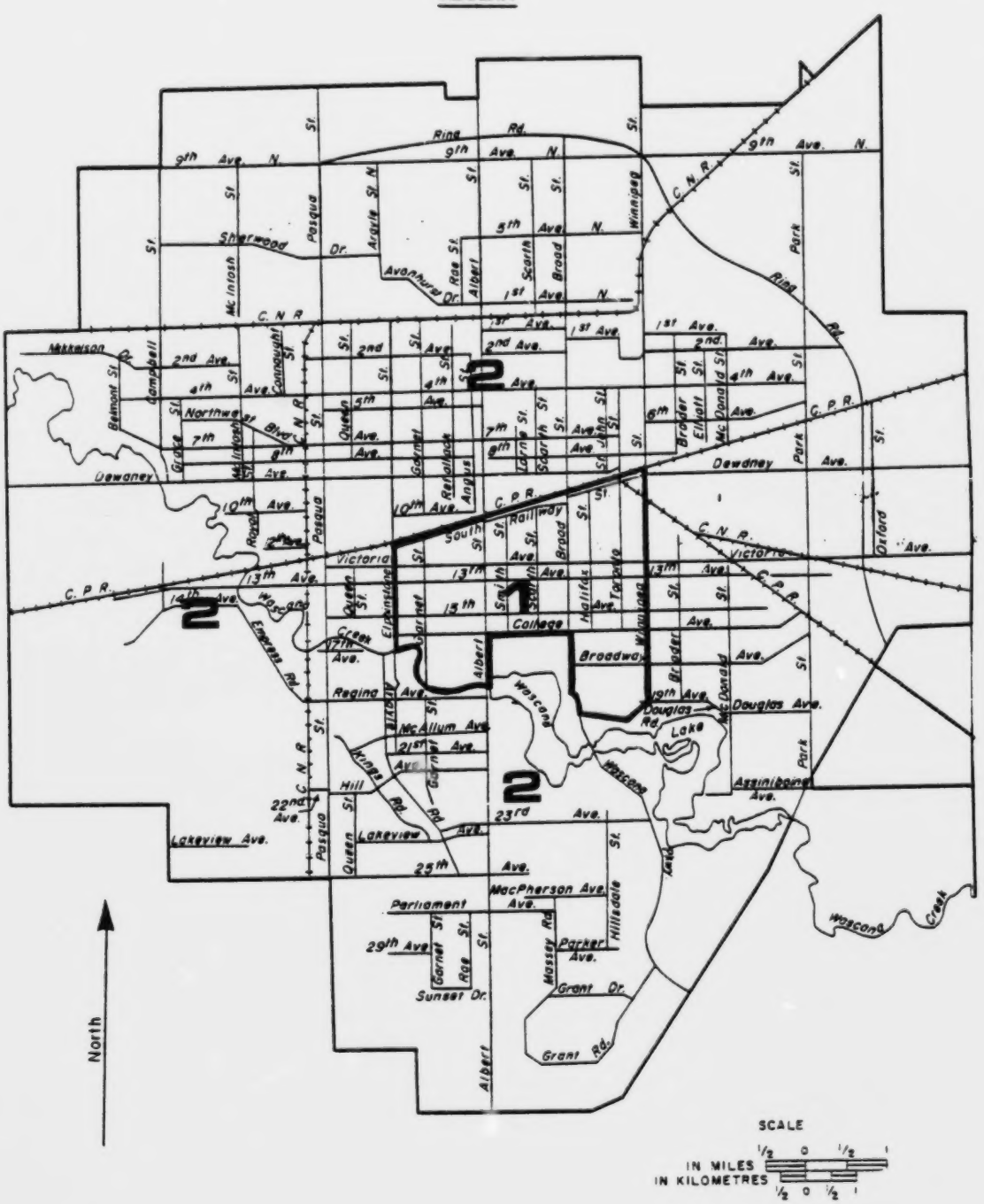
Tables I, I(A), and I(B) provide information on publicly and privately initiated structures for all 22 Metropolitan areas, including Metropolitan Regina.

Table II provides data on vacancy rates in privately initiated units by structure size from 1972 to date for the Regina Metropolitan area.

Table III shows a breakdown of the results by component areas covered in the most recent surveys. This table also shows the difference in vacancy rates that appeared between recently completed rental apartments and older rental structures.

Table IV and Table V provide further details on vacancies in the privately owned rental apartment sector for October 1981 by structure size and by type of suite. The next page is a map showing the areas of Regina covered by the survey.

REGINA



Regina

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY INITIATED, IN REGINA

1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
0.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.4	1.9	3.5	1.8	2.0	0.7	1.8	0.5

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED, IN REGINA

1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
Apr	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
0.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.5	2.0	3.6	1.9	2.0	0.7	1.9	0.5

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PUBLICLY INITIATED, IN REGINA

1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, April 1982.

Regina

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED BY SIZE OF STRUCTURE

REGINA

METROPOLITAN AREA

1981 (Per Cent)

	Number of Units																	
	6 - 9		10-19		20-29		30-49		50-99		100-199		200+		Total		20+	
	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
Regina City:																		
Downtown Area Zone I	2.1	0.7	2.1	0.7	3.9	2.0	4.7	0.9	2.8	0.6	1.7	1.2	-	-	2.9	1.1	3.2	1.2
Remainder of Metropolitan Area Zone II	0.9	0.9	2.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.2
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	1.2	0.9	2.1	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.7	0.5	2.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	-	-	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.6

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, April 1982.

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED

Regina

Metropolitan Area

1979 - 1981

(Per Cent)

Area	1979		1980		1981			
						October		
	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Completed prior to Apr. 1979	Completed during Apr. 1979 to Mar. 1980	Total
Regina City:								
Downtown Area - Zone I	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.1	**	1.1
Remainder of Metropolitan Area - Zone 2	4.1	2.1	2.3	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	3.6	1.9	2.0	0.7	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.5

** Not available

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER PRIVATELY INITIATED, BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

Regina

Metropolitan Area

1981
(Per Cent)

Area	Number of Bedrooms									
	Bachelor		One		Two		Three or more		Total	
	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.	Apr.	Oct.
Regina City:										
Downtown Area - Zone 1	7.9	3.0	2.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.1
Remainder of Metropolitan Area - Zone 2	2.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.3
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	6.2	2.3	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.5

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, April, 1982.

Regina

VACANCY RATES IN APARTMENT STRUCTURES OF SIX UNITS AND OVER - PRIVATELY INITIATED

Regina Metropolitan Area

1971 - 1981

(Per Cent)

Period	Structure Size - In Dwelling Units								
	6-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100-199	200+	Total	20+
1971 - June	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.7	5.1	**	-	6.6	5.9
- Dec.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
1972 - June	1.5	4.1	2.9	1.6	3.2	**	-	3.1	2.7
- Dec.	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.0	**	-	1.0	1.3
1973 - June	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.7	2.6	**	-	1.6	1.4
- Dec.	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.9	0.5	-	1.0	1.2
1974 - June	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	-	0.7	0.7
- Dec.	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.2
1975 - Apr.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	0.1	0.1
- Oct.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
1976 - Apr.	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.4	0.4
- Oct.	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0
1977 - Apr.	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	0.4	0.3
- Oct.	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	-	1.1	0.3
1978 - Apr.	0.7	4.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.4	-	2.5	1.3
- Oct.	1.1	3.0	0.7	1.9	2.3	1.8	-	2.0	1.5
1979 - Apr.	2.8	5.8	1.7	1.9	4.5	0.6	-	3.6	2.3
- Oct.	1.1	3.1	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.4	-	1.9	1.2
1980 - Apr.	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.8	5.6	0.2	-	2.0	2.1
- Oct.	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.6	-	0.7	0.9
1981 - Apr.	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.4	0.8	-	1.9	1.8
- Oct.	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	0.5	0.6

** not available

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, April, 1982.

FINAL URBAN HOUSING STARTS

Regina

January - December

	Single	Semi	Row	Apt.	Total
1978	1073	128	-	716	1917
1979	1322	82	29	1104	2537
1980	625	4	48	579	1256
1981	965	2	88	376	1431

	STARTS		COMPLETIONS		UNDER CONSTRUCTION
	December	Jan - Dec	December	Jan - Dec	December 31
1978	62	1917	211	3121	1108
1979	53	2537	163	2247	1199
1980	175	1256	132	1419	1007
1981	51	1431	49	1772	666

PRELIMINARY HOUSING STARTS

Metropolitan Regina

	Jan. 1977	Jan. 1978	% Δ	Jan. 1979	% Δ	Jan. 1980	% Δ	Jan. 1981	% Δ	Jan. 1982	% Δ
Singles	109	43	-61	181	311	18	-90	32	78	21	-34
All Others	6	190	≠	56	-71	-	-100	-	-	498	00
Total:	115	233	103	237	1	18	-92	32	78	514	n/a

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1982.

Regina

Comparison of Residential Completions from 1958 to 1980

Year	Completed Buildings	Completed Units
1958	1,221	1,296
1959	1,055	1,396
1960	1,112	1,489
1961	1,372	1,732
1962	1,121	1,336
1963	1,009	1,473
1964	946	1,219
1965	981	1,585
1966	867	1,504
1967	678	854
1968	701	1,342
1969	710	1,244
1970	488	995
1971	794	1,174
1972	865	914
1973	1,265	1,571
1974	1,184	1,203
1975	1,227	1,518
1976	1,417	1,761
1977	1,810	2,463
1978	1,857	3,583
1979	1,199	1,964
1980	1,210	1,409
1981	830	1,326

Source: City of Regina, Buildings & Civic Properties Department, March 1982.

Regina

Regina MLS Residential Sales

Year	No. of Sales	Total Sale Value	Average Price	Percent Increase
1966	762	9,457,112	12,410	-
1967	892	12,293,750	13,782	30%
1968	1000	14,529,360	14,529	18.2%
1969	973	15,539,445	15,970	7%
1970	878	14,572,000	16,596	(6.2%)
1971	1191	19,793,000	16,618	36%
1972	1556	25,461,000	17,005	34%
1973	1658	32,849,000	19,812	24%
1974	2016	51,904,000	25,746	58%
1975	2578	87,342,000	33,879	68%
1976	2576	106,804,000	41,461	22.3%
1977	2574	110,629,000	42,979	4%
1978	2596	116,076,000	44,713	5%
1979	2595	122,659,000	47,267	5.7%
1980	2510	122,363,476	48,750	3.1%
1981	2,620	143,949,783	54,942	12.7%

Note: From 1966 to 1969 the statistics for both reports are the same as the Commercial and Residential figures were not separated but included together.

( ) denotes decrease.

Source: Regina Real Estate Association, April 1982

Regina Total MLS Sales

Year	No. of Sales	Total Sale Value	Average Price	Percent Increase
1966	762	9,457,112	12,410	-
1967	892	12,293,750	13,782	30%
1968	1000	14,529,360	14,529	18.2%
1969	973	15,539,445	15,970	7%
1970	896	15,455,000	17,248	(.5%)
1971	1202	19,920,000	16,572	29%
1972	1575	27,121,000	17,219	36%
1973	1690	34,317,000	20,305	27%
1974	2045	54,206,000	26,506	58%
1975	2606	89,365,000	34,292	65%
1976	2597	108,958,000	41,955	22%
1977	2605	114,503,000	43,955	5.1%
1978	2630	119,018,000	45,253	4%
1979	2669	127,533,000	47,783	7.2%
1980	2553	126,250,376	49,451	(1)%
1981	2752	150,313,248	54,620	10.3%

NOTE: From 1966 to 1969 the statistics for both reports are the same as the Commercial and Residential figures were not separated but included together.

( ) denotes decrease.

Source: Real Estate Association, April 1982.

Dwelling Starts, By Urban Area, and Type

	Single-Detached				Semi-Detached and Duplex			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	4,780	5,104	5,612	6,948	2,271	1,572	1,380	882
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	697	706	406	278	90	111	68	52
Edmonton	6,202	5,278	3,674	4,491	1,092	716	636	500
Halifax	1,013	961	633	815	106	134	20	64
Hamilton	1,219	1,400	1,178	1,249	846	405	261	255
Kitchener	1,127	1,181	696	887	494	152	70	92
London	1,453	1,304	597	521	578	210	34	24
Montreal	7,772	7,549	5,923	6,294	1,780	2,134	1,727	1,563
Oshawa	955	632	350	797	651	86	184	338
Ottawa-Hull	1,445	1,841	922	1,683	1,302	785	253	411
Quebec	3,854	3,051	1,692	1,325	730	397	238	214
Regina	1,073	1,322	625	965	128	82	4	2
St. Catharines - Niagara	965	724	435	402	276	116	86	28
Saint John	484	368	231	210	6	8	2	2
St. John's	495	615	1,015	590	104	33	58	74
Saskatoon	1,685	1,763	1,005	892	246	244	62	238
Sudbury	336	439	268	171	48	68	36	6
Thunder Bay	584	424	143	173	167	76	16	8
Toronto	6,257	7,420	7,547	12,543	2,900	4,867	3,194	3,398
Vancouver	6,164	7,503	9,420	5,010	836	465	450	367
Victoria	1,191	1,344	1,514	1,096	160	46	84	78
Windsor	1,035	1,227	237	144	8	-	14	2
Winnipeg	2,485	1,514	1,000	1,793	1,395	222	26	32
Canada	110,029	109,117	87,721	89,071	19,932	16,296	11,149	11,768

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation, Canadian Housing Statistics, 1982 Edition

Dwelling Starts, by Urban Area, and Type

	Row				Apartment and Other			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	3,033	2,150	1,609	1,909	5,298	3,557	2,503	5,433
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	55	9	18	--	698	638	188	252
Edmonton	2,790	1,800	2,324	2,541	6,981	4,504	3,333	4,467
Halifax	87	53	91	45	910	557	452	289
Hamilton	46	80	171	269	420	--	88	134
Kitchener	252	119	50	81	201	677	209	1,051
London	436	191	108	395	2,352	1,123	691	830
Montreal	235	226	305	293	8,513	6,279	4,478	6,493
Oshawa	354	190	20	24	223	211	215	172
Ottawa-Hull	2,729	995	895	1,179	2,116	1,156	520	762
Quebec	70	59	100	78	2,350	1,679	1,515	2,129
Regina	--	29	48	88	716	1,104	579	376
St. Catharines - Niagara	66	--	64	81	1,076	325	86	194
Saint John	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46
St. John's	50	45	50	216	193	158	443	475
Saskatoon	--	168	38	--	1,319	2,084	775	946
Sudbury	--	--	--	--	128	152	24	123
Thunder Bay	40	54	--	--	342	123	154	253
Toronto	4,401	3,070	2,279	2,455	12,493	6,022	7,184	7,737
Vancouver	1,628	1,336	1,475	1,850	3,555	3,523	5,435	8,000
Victoria	49	34	262	552	516	313	829	1,304
Windsor	25	426	--	--	1,443	1,061	1,004	472
Winnipeg	928	363	151	23	4,898	1,992	491	240
Canada	20,379	13,249	11,402	15,525	77,327	58,387	48,329	61,609

Regina

NHA Average Costs of New Single Detached Homes - Metropolitan Areas

TOTAL COST:	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	66,145	75,878	86,703	93,831
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	35,413	38,174	42,003	45,942
Edmonton	74,597	70,605	82,003	84,892
Halifax	37,513	46,042	46,522	56,168
Hamilton	57,805	60,792	65,164	69,447
Kitchener	49,880	52,248	62,007	62,638
London	45,853	46,133	60,235	60,088
Montreal	35,791	40,739	50,907	56,909
Oshawa	--	66,395	71,848	92,304
Ottawa-Hull	51,282	65,820	69,685	80,901
Quebec	38,262	41,641	51,604	52,597
Regina	43,476	48,430	67,299	65,204
St. Catharines - Niagara	53,095	57,366	63,077	65,775
Saint John	40,393	45,209	45,615	--
St. John's	40,423	41,784	70,220	78,019
Saskatoon	43,276	59,942	69,611	64,495
Sudbury	42,595	48,368	60,715	75,298
Thunder Bay	46,508	62,041	--	--
Toronto	63,866	73,092	79,841	87,483
Vancouver	49,037	56,912	81,957	104,243
Victoria	46,674	55,703	81,782	--
Windsor	44,304	55,294	--	--
Winnipeg	50,902	58,557	61,336	56,776
Canada	44,874	52,953	62,301	63,370

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation,
Canadian Housing Statistics, 1982 Edition

NHA Average Size of New Single Detached Homes - Metropolitan Areas

Finished Floor Area - (m^2)

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	99.0	105.4	102.8	95.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	88.8	86.3	83.1	100.2
Edmonton	118.5	100.4	97.9	102.3
Halifax	87.8	97.8	97.7	100.0
Hamilton	106.8	112.3	117.7	105.0
Kitchener	101.8	109.9	137.3	111.8
London	103.2	96.4	122.0	104.9
Montreal	93.8	97.5	108.1	102.4
Oshawa	--	--	128.3	96.9
Ottawa-Hull	110.8	128.6	135.6	113.5
Quebec	94.5	92.6	102.1	100.3
Regina	91.4	94.9	108.8	88.9
St. Catharines - Niagara	104.5	108.2	118.2	101.4
Saint John	94.7	96.9	103.3	118.7
St. John's	91.0	89.5	125.3	102.9
Saskatoon	89.6	105.7	117.2	86.9
Sudbury	96.8	100.1	101.1	100.6
Thunder Bay	99.7	106.8	--	99.8
Toronto	118.6	140.2	141.7	104.4
Vancouver	106.3	98.4	135.2	104.1
Victoria	98.0	119.5	131.6	93.4
Windsor	97.5	100.5	--	96.0
Winnipeg	93.3	104.1	105.1	95.0
Canada	99.4	107.1	110.9	102.5

Regina

Dwelling Starts by Urban Area

Metropolitan Areas	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	15,382	12,383	11,104	15,172
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	1,540	1,464	680	582
Edmonton	17,065	12,298	9,967	11,999
Halifax	2,116	1,705	1,196	1,213
Hamilton	2,531	1,885	1,698	1,907
Kitchener	2,074	2,129	1,025	2,111
London	4,819	2,828	1,430	1,770
Montreal	18,300	16,188	12,433	14,643
Oshawa	2,183	1,119	769	1,331
Ottawa-Hull	7,592	4,777	2,590	4,035
Quebec	7,004	5,186	3,545	3,746
Regina	1,917	2,537	1,256	1,431
St. Catharines -Niagara	2,383	1,165	671	705
Saint John	490	376	233	258
St. John's	842	851	1,566	1,353
Saskatoon	3,250	4,259	1,880	2,076
Sudbury	512	659	328	300
Thunder Bay	1,133	677	313	434
Toronto	26,051	21,379	20,204	26,133
Vancouver	12,183	12,827	16,780	15,227
Victoria	1,916	1,737	2,689	3,030
Windsor	2,511	2,714	1,255	618
Winnipeg	9,706	4,091	1,668	2,088
Canada	227,667	197,049	158,601	177,973

Source: Canadian Housing Statistics, 1982 Edition

Dwelling Completions by Urban Area

Metropolitan Areas	1978	1979	1980	1981
Calgary	13,708	13,410	12,067	12,712
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	1,783	1,352	850	748
Edmonton	15,567	15,573	9,996	11,270
Halifax	2,705	3,327	1,827	1,252
Hamilton	5,177	2,368	1,824	1,919
Kitchener	3,250	2,293	1,593	1,776
London	3,929	4,536	2,206	1,023
Montreal	26,034	19,568	13,838	14,778
Oshawa	2,531	1,952	765	1,328
Ottawa-Hull	8,492	7,182	3,316	3,440
Quebec	8,284	5,623	3,985	3,499
Regina	3,129	2,247	1,419	1,772
St. Catharines -Niagara	2,488	1,791	1,128	630
Saint John	808	459	210	316
St. John's	955	871	928	1,515
Saskatoon	4,046	3,647	2,821	3,142
Sudbury	855	637	332	382
Thunder Bay	1,433	1,235	670	174
Toronto	25,866	30,963	26,602	24,561
Vancouver	14,895	11,920	14,152	13,529
Victoria	2,525	1,872	2,047	2,610
Windsor	1,976	3,180	2,319	445
Winnipeg	7,542	6,340	3,513	3,255
Canada	246,533	226,489	176,168	174,996

Source: Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation
Canadian Housing Statistics, 1982 Edition

Regina

In Regina

Yearly Total Value of Permits Issued Since 1929

Year	Permits	Value	Year	Permits	Value
1929	1,706	$10,022,631	1956	1,940	$18,369,087
1930	910	2,971,543	1957	2,267	20,624,300
1931	555	1,598,440	1958	3,098	29,150,656
1932	306	277,069	1959	3,618	35,125,341
1933	251	376,392	1960	2,979	24,432,124
1934	282	291,696	1961	3,496	32,573,315
1935	225	632,944	1962	3,115	29,798,338
1936	323	358,865	1963	3,090	36,020,471
1937	402	463,941	1964	3,321	38,554,915
1938	359	477,780	1965	3,058	50,857,990
1939	397	587,615	1966	2,529	39,358,983
1940	374	1,052,919	1967	2,439	38,330,827
1941	562	1,149,791	1968	2,778	38,824,533
1942	369	755,349	1969	2,387	30,364,703
1943	439	455,855	1970	1,906	25,325,228
1944	596	1,166,623	1971	2,261	51,888,743
1945	1,047	2,803,279	1972	2,845	38,891,636
1946	1,651	6,024,876	1973	2,357	69,499,884
1947	1,059	3,900,532	1974	2,501	92,364,048
1948	1,165	5,070,785	1975	4,753	152,106,979
1949	1,189	6,124,849	1976	4,253	177,670,675
1950	1,101	6,475,623	1977	4,560	183,918,786
1951	1,173	6,068,657	1978	4,106	163,499,481
1952	1,726	12,736,939	1979	3,890	180,018,487
1953	2,215	27,124,358	1980	3,354	140,061,293
1954	2,031	19,284,639	1981	3,534	188,780,254
1955	1,851	24,358,332			

Source: Building & Civic Properties Department,
Monthly Reports,
March, 1982.

Regina

Annual Building Permits

	1974		1975	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Dwellings	1,513	34,033,721	2,153	58,366,072
Duplex	--	--	1	27,516
Semi-detached	6	399,144	7	333,227
Multi-attached	2	1,974,685	5	4,821,000
Apartments	4	8,320,795	13	10,160,332
Condominiums	--	--	4	9,098,520
Motels	3	2,207,000	1	185,000
Industrial & Commercial	101	13,921,600	146	33,093,433
Institutional	15	5,858,707	16	4,898,000
Federal	1	113,000	1	4,230,742
Provincial	2	228,780	2	90,500
Municipal	4	2,422,346	5	8,951,549
Wascana Centre	--	--	--	--
Sherwood Municipality	7	4,046,111	9	2,516,967
Exhibition	1	44,368	--	--
Recreational	35	228,269	35	496,695
Other Buildings	733	1,096,902	865	1,476,190
Alterations	961	18,463,106	1,307	13,375,636
Moving and Demolitions	162	--	183	--
	3,550	93,318,534	4,753	152,121,379

Annual Building Permits (continued)

	1976		1977	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Dwellings	1,655	63,874,861	1,487	56,501,848
Duplex	--	--	1	64,680
Semi-detached	63	3,972,131	95	6,080,983
Multi-attached	1	2,300,000	2	3,084,000
Apartments	12	14,918,644	30	23,262,000
Condominiums	5	7,310,000	2	1,602,454
Motels	2	5,283,000	2	35,000
Industrial & Commercial	123	33,533,952	180	40,502,715
Institutional	16	11,091,415	8	6,763,751
Federal	1	152,000	--	--
Provincial	5	8,630,755	7	19,727,634
Municipal	1	406,900	3	1,941,000
Wascana Centre	--	--	--	--
Sherwood Municipality	25	1,533,120	20	685,355
Exhibition	--	--	1	5,000
Recreational	60	523,995	58	2,209,052
Other Buildings	813	1,366,642	844	1,479,931
Alterations	1,327	22,773,260	1,605	19,973,383
Moving & Demolitions	144	--	212	--
	4,253	177,670,675	4,557	183,918,786

Annual Building Permits (continued)

	1978		1979	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Dwellings	1,274	52,405,404	1,100	49,971,172
Duplex	1	61,740	--	--
Semi-detached	72	4,621,784	8	498,845
Multi-attached	--	--	2	2,086,000
Apartments	17	9,185,460	16	21,588,850
Condominiums	1	124,600	8	1,560,366
Motels	1	1,710,000	--	--
Industrial & Commercial	131	14,136,793	113	25,246,047
Institutional	26	11,722,681	12	2,079,000
Federal	--	320,939	1	20,000
Provincial	4	1,007,719	4	24,196,000
Municipal	7	18,841,430	2	1,649,000
Wascana Centre	--	--	--	--
Sherwood Municipality	18	1,881,173	16	1,751,213
Exhibition	--	--	--	--
Recreational	55	2,671,630	53	1,192,839
Other Buildings	752	1,770,662	824	2,257,698
Alterations	1,434	43,037,406	1,481	45,921,457
Moving & Demolitions	308	--	250	--
	4,102	163,499,481	3,890	180,018,487

Annual Building Permits (continued)

	1980		1981	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Dwellings	627	31,416,028	984	49,164,276
Semi-detached	2	125,000	13	917,000
Multi-attached	1	393,000	12	4,158,600
Apartments	18	14,884,277	9	5,525,100
Condominiums	2	1,066,583	4	363,000
Motels	--	--	--	--
Industrial & Commercial	84	53,875,857	125	73,957,959
Institutional	5	1,138,240	5	3,154,459
Federal	3	431,856	1	684,486
Provincial	5	2,298,991	--	--
Municipal	4	1,419,590	5	5,710,570
Wascana Centre	--	--	--	--
Sherwood Municipality	14	2,487,205	18	2,340,362
Exhibition	--	--	--	--
Recreational	52	1,326,843	34	243,080
Other Buildings	701	2,513,642	650	2,319,062
Alterations	1,535	26,684,181	1,414	40,542,300
Moving & Demolitions	301	--	260	--
	3,354	140,061,293	3,534	188,780,254

Regina Commercial and Industrial Building Permits as Compared to Regina Total Building Permits

YEAR	TOTAL '000	COMMERCIAL '000	% OF TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL '000	% OF TOTAL	COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL '000	% OF TOTAL
1964	38,555	8,775	22.8	3,595	9.3	12,370	32.1
1965	50,858	16,392	32.2	2,321	4.6	18,713	36.8
1966	39,359	12,502	31.8	4,594	11.7	17,096	43.4
1967	38,331	14,722	38.4	1,005	2.6	15,727	41.0
1968	38,825	10,782	27.8	1,296	3.3	12,078	31.1
1969	30,365	10,048	33.1	2,971	9.8	13,019	42.9
1970	25,325	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,702	18.6
1971	51,889	6,424	12.4	958	1.9	7,382	14.2
1972	38,892	6,578	16.9	4,796	12.3	11,374	29.3
1973	69,500	16,628	23.9	5,100	7.3	21,728	31.3
1974	93,319	18,748	20.1	14,312	15.3	33,060	35.4
1975	152,121	30,626	20.1	17,431	11.5	48,057	31.6
1976	177,670	50,367	28.5	14,232	8.0	64,599	36.5
1977	183,919	75,988	41.3	11,343	6.2	87,331	47.5
1978	164,681	35,450	21.5	7,228	4.4	42,678	25.9
1979	180,019	75,773	42.1	14,428	8.0	90,201	50.1
1980	140,061	65,730	46.9	20,836	14.9	86,566	61.8
1981	188,780	55,141	29.2	18,816	10.0	73,958	39.2

Source: City of Regina, Building Department and Development and Public Relations Department, March 1982.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 1981
- $200,000 & OVER

APARTMENTS & TOWNHOUSES		
Trega Enterprises Ltd.	Apartment (52 unit) - Construction 2315 McIntyre Street	$1,100,000
Storie Manor Incorporated Ltd.	Senior Citizen Apartment (50 unit) - Construction 812 Assiniboine Avenue	$1,708,000
K Ventures Ltd.	Apartment (17 unit) - Construction 1440 Angus Street	300,000
Eidse Builders Ltd.	Condominium (18 unit) - Construction 2167 Angus Street	300,000
Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	Townhouse (5 unit) - Construction 2902 - 2910 - 12th Avenue	204,000
Cairns Homes Ltd.	3 Apartments, 4 Townhouses, 10 4-plexes - (Construction of foundations only) 2602 E. - 2747 E. Wool Crescent	284,000
The George Taylor Housing Co-op	Apartment (50 unit) - Construction 1703 Oxford Street	1,750,000
Citation Investments Ltd.	Multi-Family (39 unit) - Construction 6403 - 6479 Rochdale Boulevard	1,063,000
Crown Real Estate	Multi-Family (34 unit) - Construction 2203 Angus Street	884,000
COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL		
IPSCO	Baghouse & Switchgear Building - Addition Armour Road	314,919
Sask Tel	Offices - alterations 2121 Saskatchewan Drive	1,000,000
Crown Real Estate	Office - Construction 845 Broad Street	540,000

Commercial & Industrial (continued)

Molson Saskatchewan Brewery	Warehouse - Alteration 1300 Dewdney Avenue	$ 928,625
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	Research Centre - Construction 2915 Winnipeg Street	5,775,000
Dairy Producers Co-op Ltd.	Dairy Manufacturing - Construction 445 Winnipeg Street	9,381,483
Graham Developments Ltd.	Office - Construction 2022 Cornwall Street	694,000
Rawl Developments	Retail & Office - Alterations 1907 - 11th Avenue	700,000
Chestemere Development Co. Ltd.	Office - Alterations 2500 Victoria Avenue	250,000
Cairns Homes Ltd.	Shopping Centre - Construction 302 - 382 University Park Drive	900,000
Vijean Holdings	Office & Retail - Construction 4530 Albert Street	200,000
Leon Glassman & the Estate of Charles Glassman	Office - Construction 1947 Hamilton Street	5,782,000
F and F Developments	Warehouse - Construction 565 Park Street	470,000
Carani Homes Ltd.	Warehouse - Construction 1759 - 1779 McAra Street	214,000
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool	Office - Addition 2625 Victoria Avenue	3,038,000
Zeller's Ltd.	Retail Store - Alteration 3900 Albert Street	200,000
Kenneth A. Bostock	Service Garage - Construction 1600 Reynolds Street	209,000
Paragon Business Forms	Printing Plant - Construction 455 Maxwell Crescent	600,000
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	Broadcasting Offices - Construction 2440 Broad Street	16,411,101

Commercial & Industrial (continued)

Sask Tel	Parking Structure - Construction 2329 Saskatchewan Drive	$ 2,677,862
International Paints (Canada) Ltd.	Paint Factory - Construction 14 Inland Drive	500,000
Melcor Developments Ltd.	Shopping Centre - Construction 166 - 198 University Park Drive	500,000
Chartwood Developments	Shopping Mall - Alterations 2102 - 11th Avenue	200,000
Bilt-Rite Homes Ltd.	Warehouse & Office - Construction 1120 E. Weaver Street	300,000
Sask Tel	Warehouse - Addition 2133 - 1st Avenue	2,239,404
Artmar Enterprises Ltd.	Bowling House - Construction 1620 - E. 9th Avenue	1,197,789
Spectrum Holdings	Office - Construction 1465 McDonald Street	226,800
Artmar Enterprises Ltd.	Commercial Rental - Construction 1620 - W. 9th Avenue	290,000
Chartwood Developments	Shopping Mall - Alterations 2102 - 11th Avenue	262,000
Janay Holding Ltd.	Commercial Rental - Construction 620 McLeod Street	224,400
Old Dutch Foods Ltd.	Warehouse - Construction 450 Maxwell Crescent	404,000
Sask Tel	Office - Construction 2121 Saskatchewan Drive	750,000
Hoechst Canada Ltd.	Herbicide Production Plant - Construction 295 Henderson Drive	2,080,000
Dominion Construction Co. Ltd.	Warehouse - Construction 1117 - 1141 E. Pettigrew Avenue	900,000
Imperial Oil Ltd.	Gas Bar - Construction 802 Dewdney Avenue E.	230,000

Commercial and Industrial (continued)

Steel Brothers Canada Ltd.	Office & Warehouse - Construction 1305 E. Pettigrew Avenue	$ 534,000
Terma Enterprises Ltd.	Office - Construction 438 Victoria Avenue E.	270,000
Crown Zellerbach Stores	Storage & Warehouse - Addition 2510 E. Victoria Avenue	240,000
Gordon Dillon	Office - Construction (foundation only) 533 Victoria Avenue	250,000
Harvey & June White	Restaurant & Mercantile - Alteration 1750 Lorne Street	250,000
Sask Tel	Office - Alteration 2121 Saskatchewan Drive	250,000
Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.	Office - Alteration 2055 Albert Street	230,000
MLT Services Ltd.	Office - Construction 2143 Scarth Street	1,600,000
Centennial Shopping Centres	- Shopping Mall - Alteration & Addition 1800 - 7th Avenue	1,800,000
IPSCO	Research & Development - Construction 417 Sherwood Road	526,619
IPSCO	Inspection Building - Construction 417 Sherwood Road	234,734
Cairns Homes Ltd.	Shopping Centre - Construction 2223 E. Victoria Avenue	7,060,000
Parkway Office Holding Corporation	Office - Construction 3303 Hillsdale Street	1,573,000
Saskatchewan Brewer's Association	Warehouse - Addition 3180 Dewdney Avenue	250,000
The H. A. Roberts Group	Parking Structure - Construction 2060 Osler Street	525,000

Regina

Commercial and Industrial (continued)

D. Q. Plaza Holdings Ltd.	Office - Construction 4211 Albert Street	$ 1,140,000
Septre Developments Ltd.	Office & Warehouse-Construction 498 - 480 Henderson Drive	318,000
Park Avenue Property Ltd.	Office - Construction 2221 Cornwall Street	2,850,000
Parkway Office Holding Corporation	Office - Construction 3303 Hillsdale Street	498,200
Saskatchewan Power Corp.	Research Centre - Construction 2915 Winnipeg Street	730,000
Rochdale Mall Corporation	Medical Clinic & Retail - Construction 1023 - 1047 N. Devonshire Drive	240,000
Dover Park Development Corporation Ltd.	Office - Construction (foundation only) 1802 Scarth Street	300,000
The H. A. Roberts Group	Office - Alteration 2045 Broad Street	2,200,000
G. Warner	Equipment & Sales - Construction 920 Fleury Street	315,000

SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS

Canadian Bible College	Chapel - Addition 4400 - 4th Avenue	1,500,000
The South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre (Pasqua Hosp. Division)	Energy Centre for Hosp.-Addition 4101 Pasqua Street	3,493,000
Regina Board of Education	School - Construction 6903 Dalgliesh Drive	2,615,959
Knox-Metropolitan United Church	Church - Addition 1978 Lorne Street	238,962
Regina Society for Humane Care of Animals	Animal Shelter - Construction Armour Road	225,000

Societies & Institutions (continued)

Christ the King Church	Rectory - Construction 3239 Garnet Street	$ 205,000
Regina Board of Education	Offices, Warehouse & Workshop - Construction 1600 - 4th Avenue	243,000

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

City of Regina	Offices - Alteration 2476 Victoria Avenue	216,000
City of Regina	Arts & Crafts Centre - Construction 2420 Elphinstone Street	896,995
City of Regina	Community Centre - Construction 1005 N. Arnason Street	2,359,000
City of Regina	Parking Structure - Construction 2476 Victoria Avenue	1,746,743

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Province of Saskatchewan	Office - Alteration Wascana Centre	1,000,000
Province of Saskatchewan	Office - Alteration 3085 Albert Street	1,252,113

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Transport Canada	Maintenance Building - Construction Airport	684,486

Source: City of Regina Buildings and Civic Properties, 1982

Regina

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indices

1971 = 100

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	ANNUAL
Prairie Provinces													
1975	136.2	136.2	137.2	140.9	142.8	144.8	146.3	147.6	147.9	154.6	154.4	156.4	145.4
1976	159.1	159.2	161.8	164.7	168.2	167.1	168.2	169.8	170.6	173.2	174.2	175.2	167.6
1977	176.5	177.1	178.5	181.8	183.9	184.9	186.9	188.9	189.3	188.5	188.6	190.1	184.6
1978	192.2	195.8	196.6	197.2	200.9	201.3	201.4	203.7	204.3	206.0	207.3	207.2	201.3
1979	211.5	214.0	215.1	216.9	221.3	220.1	221.1	222.6	224.2	223.4	220.2	219.6	219.1
1980	221.4	225.3	226.2	225.4	230.0	231.6	235.8	237.3	235.0	235.5	237.0	237.9	231.5
1981	242.5	244.7	246.9	251.4	261.9	263.0	264.0	265.7	260.4	258.6	259.4	260.5	256.6
Materials													
1975	130.4	130.5	131.4	136.0	137.9	139.6	141.8	143.6	144.1	144.5	143.4	144.1	148.9
1976	148.2	148.4	152.4	153.7	154.9	153.2	154.4	156.8	158.0	156.9	157.0	158.5	154.4
1977	160.2	161.1	163.2	164.5	165.6	165.9	168.7	171.8	172.4	171.2	171.3	173.6	167.5
1978	176.8	182.3	183.4	184.3	185.1	185.2	185.2	188.6	189.1	191.0	193.1	192.8	186.4
1979	199.3	203.1	204.8	206.9	207.1	205.1	206.8	209.0	211.4	210.2	205.4	204.4	206.1
1980	207.2	213.1	214.4	213.2	210.0	210.4	216.4	217.8	214.3	215.0	217.1	218.4	213.9
1981	225.4	228.7	232.1	238.8	242.1	243.8	245.3	247.9	239.8	236.7	237.2	238.7	238.0
Labour													
1975	147.4	147.4	148.6	150.4	152.4	154.8	155.1	155.3	155.3	174.4	175.6	180.2	158.1
1976	180.2	180.2	180.2	186.1	193.8	194.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	204.8	207.6	207.8	193.3
1977	208.2	208.2	208.2	215.5	219.3	221.8	222.0	222.1	222.1	222.1	222.1	222.1	217.8
1978	222.1	222.1	222.1	222.1	231.6	232.5	233.0	233.0	233.7	235.0	235.0	235.1	229.8
1979	235.1	235.1	235.1	236.3	249.0	249.0	249.0	249.0	249.0	249.0	249.0	249.0	244.5
1980	249.0	249.0	249.0	249.0	268.8	272.8	273.6	275.3	275.3	275.3	275.6	275.6	265.7
1981	275.6	275.6	275.6	275.7	300.4	300.4	300.4	300.4	300.4	301.1	302.5	302.7	292.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-007, April, 1982.

Non-Residential Building Construction Input Price Indices

1971 = 100

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	ANNUAL
Prairie Provinces													
1975	144.6	145.9	146.0	147.6	149.5	153.8	153.8	155.0	156.4	161.8	163.4	163.7	153.5
1976	164.6	164.5	165.2	170.3	172.4	172.8	173.3	174.0	174.4	178.3	179.8	179.9	172.5
1977	180.7	181.1	181.6	184.3	188.0	189.6	190.2	191.0	191.1	191.3	191.4	191.3	187.6
1978	192.5	193.2	194.4	195.4	199.2	200.4	202.3	202.7	204.5	206.7	207.0	207.0	200.4
1979	211.8	212.8	214.1	218.5	224.4	224.6	225.6	226.2	227.4	229.0	229.3	229.5	222.8
1980	231.4	233.1	233.5	235.0	244.7	247.1	248.0	248.5	249.0	250.2	251.1	252.0	243.6
1981	254.9	255.4	257.1	259.0	269.4	270.2	270.6	271.4	272.1	273.6	276.5	277.9	267.3
Labour													
1975	146.6	146.7	147.7	150.4	154.3	162.2	162.5	163.9	164.0	173.7	177.0	177.5	160.5
1976	177.6	177.6	177.6	186.1	190.5	191.4	191.4	191.4	191.4	199.9	202.6	202.9	190.0
1977	203.2	203.2	203.2	207.8	213.0	216.0	216.2	216.3	216.3	216.5	216.5	216.5	212.1
1978	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	224.2	225.6	226.5	226.6	227.9	229.3	229.3	229.4	223.7
1979	229.4	229.4	229.4	230.6	242.7	242.8	242.8	242.8	242.8	242.8	242.8	242.8	238.4
1980	242.8	242.8	242.8	242.8	262.6	266.0	266.5	267.4	267.4	267.4	268.6	268.6	258.8
1981	268.6	268.6	268.6	268.9	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.7	289.8	293.5	293.5	283.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 62-007, April, 1982.

Regina

Community Resources

Education:

School Boards

In Regina there are two school boards, each supported by civic taxes. Individual homeowners may select the allocation of their school taxes, but their children must attend the tax supported system. Businesses may allocate a portion of their taxes to each system or all to one system. The decision is made by the appropriate corporate officers. The regulations governing taxation are to be found in Sections 291 - 302, Education Act, 1978.

The Public School Board administers all public elementary and high schools while the Separate School Board governs elementary and high schools with Roman Catholic religious affiliation. (Approximately 30% of the City's total mill rate is allocated to the support of the two school boards).

Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 81

Mr. L. S. Frison, Chairman

Mr. W. A. Herle, Director of Education

Educational Facilities

Elementary:

Number of Schools: 33 Students enrolled: 6,630

High Schools:

Number of Schools: 5 Students enrolled: 3,195

Special services offered by the Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division

Marian High School is an all-girls school; Jean Vanier School offers training to the multiple-handicapped students with severe learning disabilities. The school for the Quiet High School Dropout students offers individualized programs for a special group of high school students. Ecole Monseigneur de Laval offers a Type A French Immersion program. Three elementary schools and one high school offer a Type B French Immersion program. Programs for the gifted student are provided at the elementary and high school levels. Community schools and special education classes are also special services offered by the Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division.

Source: Regina Roman Catholic Separate School Division No. 81, April, 1982.

Regina

Public School Board

Mr. W. S. Hawrylak, Chairman

Educational Facilities:

Elementary

Number of Schools: 64 Students enrolled: 16,797

High Schools

Number of Schools: 9 Students enrolled: 6,772

Special services offered by the Regina Board of Education include:

Harrow de Groot School for children with mental handicaps; Class for the Profoundly Deaf; Class for Visually Handicapped; Cochrane High School (a vocationally oriented program for students unable to benefit from a full academic program); Classes at the Regina General and the Wascana Hospitals, and a Class for Behaviorally and Socially Maladjusted students. There are classes for students of high school age with learning disabilities at Scott Collegiate and Balfour Technical School. French immersion classes are offered at certain schools as are classes in Ukranian.

Source: Regina School Division No. 4 of Saskatchewan, March, 1982.

UNIVERSITY OF REGINA:

The University of Regina had its beginnings in 1912 with the opening of Regina College, originally a teacher-training institution. This initial site, located on College Avenue, is presently the home of the College of Fine Arts and University of Regina Extension. It also houses the Conservatory of Music, the Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery and Darke Hall, a theatre and concert hall. The main campus, completed between 1965 and 1973, is located on the Wascana Parkway.

The University of Regina was initially part of the two-campus University of Saskatchewan, with a sister campus located in Saskatoon. In 1974 the University of Regina became a separate, independent university.

Today, the University of Regina offers undergraduate programs in the humanities, human justice, journalism, lab technology, physical education, the social sciences, the fine arts, science, education, administration, social work, and engineering and systems engineering as well as graduate programs in the fine arts, the sciences, the humanities, the social sciences, social work and education. It is also leading the way in a number of areas of social, scientific and technological research.

The University of Regina also houses North America's first Indian operated degree-granting institution, the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. The College is academically integrated with the University but administratively independent. Several hundred Indian students now are enrolled. The other federated colleges, Campion and Luther, are also academically integrated with the University but administratively independent.

The total enrollment at the University of Regina exceeds 7,500 students annually. About 4,000 of these are full-time students; the rest are involved in part-time studies and work at regular employment in Regina or the surrounding area. Some special features of the University of Regina include the only university-level program in journalism west of Ontario; a Co-operative Work/Study Program which allows students to alternate full-

Source: Publicity and Information Services,
University of Regina, April, 1982.

Regina

time work in their chosen profession with four-month periods of academic study; the Canadian Plains Research Center, which focuses on research projects involving the prairie regions; and an excellent fine arts program which trains people in the visual arts, theatre and music.

Most notable of the University's special features in these days of rising energy costs is the work of the Energy Research Unit. Among the unit's many projects, which include several studies of the feasibility of lignite coal as a source of energy and research with wind and solar energy, is the construction of Canada's first low-grade geothermal research facility.

The facility began with the drilling of a 7,200 foot well to the south of the University's new campus in the fall of 1978. Upon completion, the facility will use hot saline water, from an underground lake soaked into the Winnipeg Sandstone, as its source of energy. The hot water will be pumped from the source, through a set of heat exchangers and back into the formation through a second well to be drilled soon.

WASCANA INSTITUTE OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES:

The following courses are offered at the Wascana Institute:

Health Sciences Division

Diploma Nursing	Operating Room Nursing and Techniques
Nursing Assistant	Psychiatric Nursing
Health Record Technology	Emergency Medical Technician

Dental Division

Dental Assistant	Dental Therapist
	Dental Hygienist

Business Division

Clerk-Typist	Medical Stenographer
Data Entry Clerk	Clerk Stenographer
Medical Clerk-Typist	Accounting
Legal Stenographer	Office Clerk
	Medical Dicta-Typist

Source: University of Regina, April 1982.
Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, April 1982.

Agricultural Division

Applied Farming
Farm Mechanics
Soils and Crops
Animal Science
Agricultural "Out Reach"
Farm Management

Extension and Technical Division

Numerous Evening Classes
Parks Maintenance
Telecommunications Technician Program
Building Maintenance and Fireman's Certificate

For further information, please contact:

Registrar,
4635 Wascana Parkway,
P.O. Box 556,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3A3

REGINA PLAINS COMMUNITY COLLEGE:

2708 - 12th Avenue

The Regina Plains Community College provides adults in the Regina region with access to a variety of learning opportunities based on an expression of their needs and co-ordinated with other educational groups.

About 10,000 adults attend Community College classes annually. Full-time and part-time courses are available in adult basic education (upgrading) as well as some trades. Courses are offered in many other subjects on a part-time basis, including business, home improvement, self-improvement, and arts and crafts. At the Community College, new Canadians may learn to speak English. Non-status Indians and Metis may receive financial assistance to further their education. Adults may complete their high school education or may receive high school equivalency by writing the General Educational Development exams.

The Community College also has programmers available to work with businesses or community groups to develop training programs which would meet a

Source: Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, April 1982.
Regina Plains Community College, April, 1982.

Regina

particular group's needs. For example, a pre-retirement course and a pre-apprenticeship carpentry training program were developed.

The career counsellor is available to help adults determine career directions and locate appropriate training centres. The Career Information Centre is open to the public.

The Community College also publishes a directory of "Learning Opportunities for Adults" which lists many of the learning opportunities available through a variety of groups and educational bodies in the Regina region.

REGINA PUBLIC LIBRARY:

The Regina Public Library system provides library service for citizens of Regina in locations throughout the City. The system includes Central Library located in downtown Regina at 2311 - 12th Avenue, six branch libraries and three mobile book units.

The municipal tax supported library, with a volunteer board of Regina citizens and a staff of 200, is designed to provide education, information, research, aesthetic appreciation and recreation for the community.

The Library is a multi-media centre for adults and children offering information services as well as recreational reading and a programme of activities. Collections in various areas include: a specialized and extensive business collection, fiction and non-fiction, large print and large format art books, magazines, encyclopedias, "talking books", records, cassettes, 8mm and 16mm films, microfilms, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, business files, government documents, indexes, university calendars, telephone and business directories, almanacs, learning games, consumer reports, French and foreign-language materials, toys, puzzles and games.

Through its reference service the Library provides up-to-date information on a number of topics. The Library with its own MARS (Machine Assisted Reference Service) and access to the data bases of the Saskatchewan Provincial Library provides complete, free-of-charge bibliographic information

Source: Regina Public Library, April 1982.

for research purposes.

Regina Public Library services also include Central Children's Library, Dunlop Art Gallery, RPL Film Theatre, Prairie History Room, Learning Centre and Outreach and Shut-Ins Units.

Access to the Library's extensive collection is free with presentation of a library card. Cards are issued without charge to all Regina residents and can be used at any public library in Saskatchewan. Visitors from other centers in Saskatchewan may also borrow from the library's collection with their home-town library card.

In addition to providing for the community's needs through the material collection, the Regina Public Library sponsors an active programme of events including an extensive RPL Film Theatre programme and programme activities on a wide variety of topics for children and adults, at various library locations throughout the City.

Local, regional, national and international art is exhibited through the Dunlop Art Gallery in the Central Library Gallery, Glen Elm Branch Library Gallery, Sherwood Village Branch Library Gallery and Connaught Library.

Other special library services include the Outreach and Shut-in Service, the art rental programme, meeting room rentals, a listening and viewing centre, and the Prairie History Room.

WASCANA CENTRE AUTHORITY:

Wascana Centre is a 930 hectare area in the heart of Regina. The seat of the Provincial Government in the stately Legislative Building and Administrative Office Buildings is set in a site of approximately 98 hectares. The campus of the University of Regina has risen on a 133 hectare site, and a teaching hospital and Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences east of the Trans-Canada No. 1 Bypass, gives opportunities for higher education never before available in the south of the province.

Source: Regina Public Library, April 1982.
Wascana Centre Authority, April, 1982.

Regina

The Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery, the Centre of the Arts, the Museum of Natural History and the outdoor bandshell are all part of the area set aside in Wascana Centre for the advancement of cultural arts. Outdoor recreational facilities have expanded in Douglas Park, on Wascana Lake, at the University of Regina. They are used extensively by the citizens of Regina to host local, provincial and national sporting events. Parks developed on lands owned by the Government, City and University provide many acres of quiet beauty where families may picnic and barbecue. A unique Waterfowl Park serves as home for Canada Geese, ducks, shore birds and marsh mammals, giving City residents and visitors the opportunity to view numerous species in a natural habitat.

The newly built Wascana Marina is used both in winter and summer. The facility provides space for skate change, washroom facilities, food and drink concession, public observation and storage of skis and for rental of water craft, roller skates and bicycles. The Wascana Marina also serves as support for the major scheduled events during the year such as Canada Day, Pile-O-Bones Sunday and the Waskimo Winter Festival.

The Summer Programme from May to September includes: Wascana Centre Guide Information Service, Model Displays at the Office-Lecture Hall, Diefenbaker Homestead House, guided tours of Wascana Centre on a London Double Decker Bus, Willow Island, Waterfowl Park Display Ponds, Wascana Waterfowl Park special tours, Sunday afternoon band concerts and greenhouse tours.

ART GALLERIES:

Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery

The Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery lies within the confines of Wascana Centre.

Norman MacKenzie, a lawyer, began collecting works of art about 1900 and before the First World War had conceived the idea of presenting his collection to the University. He consciously developed his collection so that it would be an asset to the University in the teaching of art.

Source: Wascana Centre Authority, April 1982.
Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery, May, 1982.

Upon his death in 1936, the greater part of the MacKenzie collection was left to Regina College (now the University of Regina) along with funds for the construction of a gallery. The economic situation of Saskatchewan in the late 1930's, followed by the war and later social and economic problems, prevented the construction of the first portion of the Gallery until 1952. The upper Permanent and Antiquities galleries and the lower Print Room, Travelling Gallery and storage rooms were added in 1957.

Gallery exhibitions and programmes attract approximately 125,000 people a year.

There is an active Art Education programme run in co-operation with the two Regina School Boards. MacKenzie Outreach - the gallery extension into rural Saskatchewan - serves another 80,000 students and adults. The gallery Resource Centre supplies books, periodicals and slides to students and public alike.

Gallery exhibitions offer a year round schedule of variety. Local, Saskatchewan, national and international exhibitions are shown and the gallery's permanent collection of 19th century and contemporary works can also be seen.

Rosemont Art Gallery

The Rosemont Art Gallery is a public, alternative, storefront gallery located in the Rosemont Shopping Centre in northwest Regina (4th Avenue and McIntosh). Formerly a satellite gallery of the University of Regina, the Rosemont is now run by the Rosemont Art Gallery Society, a group of interested individuals from Regina and area. The gallery attempts to provide exposure for all levels of art from well-established professionals to local amateurs and school children while at the same time encompassing a full range of media and styles from traditional "fine arts" to crafts. The gallery changes exhibitions approximately every four weeks.

In addition to exhibitions, the gallery hosts public education events such as: slide lectures and gallery talks, entertainment events, and arts and crafts classes.

Source: Norman MacKenzie Art Gallery, May 1982.
Rosemont Art Gallery, April 1982

Regina

Gallery hours are: Weekdays - 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. (Closed Mondays).
Weekends: 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Susan Whitney Gallery

The Susan Whitney Gallery is located at 1627 Victoria Avenue. It is a commercial gallery which specializes in contemporary prairie art and folk art. The gallery is located in an older three storey brick house in easy walking distance to all the major downtown hotels. The gallery hours are 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Tuesday to Saturday. For further information, please call 569-9279.

Dunlop Art Gallery

The Dunlop Art Gallery is composed of three art galleries located in the full service branches of the Regina Public Library system.

The Central Library Gallery located at Central Library on Victoria Park; the Glen Elm Branch Gallery in Glen Elm Branch Library, Dewdney and Oxford in east Regina; and the Sherwood Village Branch Gallery in Sherwood Village Branch Library near the Sherwood Village Shopping Mall, Rochdale and McCarthy Boulevard in northwest Regina.

Dunlop Art Gallery is a department of the Regina Public Library. Their administrative offices are located at the Central Library.

Exhibitions include local, provincial, national and international art, theme and retrospective exhibitions and displays.

Central Library Gallery houses an Art Rental Collection of over 170 works.... prints, drawings and paintings by artists from Saskatchewan and across Canada available for rental for a nominal fee. The Permanent Collection of the Regina Public Library contains over two hundred works and places a special emphasis on Saskatchewan Art.

Source: Dunlop Art Gallery, April 1982.
Susan Whitney Gallery Ltd., April, 1982.

The Dunlop Art Gallery hosts a programme of public events and exhibition openings. The gallery also produces exhibitions for circulation provincially and nationally.

Central Library Gallery
2311 - 12th Avenue

Hours:	Monday - Friday	9:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
	Saturday	9:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
	Sunday	1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
	Closed Holidays	

Glen Elm Branch Gallery
1601 Dewdney Avenue East

Hours:	Tuesday & Wednesday	12:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
	Thursday & Friday	10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
	Saturday	10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
	Sunday	1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
	Closed Monday and Holidays	

Sherwood Village Branch Gallery
6121 Rochdale Boulevard

Hours:	Tuesday & Wednesday	10:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
	Thursday & Friday	1:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.
	Saturday	10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
	Sunday	1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
	Closed Monday and Holidays	

Gallery on the Roof

Situated on the top floor of the Saskatchewan Power Building, the Gallery promotes Saskatchewan art and artists. Viewing hours are from 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., Monday to Friday; Saturday, Sunday and Holidays from 2:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts

The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, a multi-purpose building located within Wascana Centre, is owned by the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan and operated by an individual board of directors appointed by the provincial government.

Within the Centre, there are three principal function areas, each completely self-contained but being capable of integration into one harmonious area.

Source: Dunlop Art Gallery, April 1982.
Saskatchewan Power Corporation, May 1982.

Regina

Centennial Theatre Concert Hall is the largest of the two theatres in the building. It has been acclaimed by performers of international reputation as one of the outstanding halls, both from the point of view of accoustical response and aesthetic beauty. While providing a maximum capacity of 2,029 seats, the theatre has retained a remarkable degree of intimacy which performers find most gratifying.

The stage is among the largest in North America having been designed to the equivalent of the Lincoln Centre in New York and the Opera House of the National Art Centre in Ottawa. It is complete with hydraulic stage which can carry more than 100 musicians from the lowest level to full stage.

Centennial Theatre Concert Hall is unique in that the traditional proscenium arch, dividing the audience from the performers, has been eliminated. This has served to allow maximum stage flexibility which has proved to be most useful and effective.

Jubilee Theatre, the smaller theatre, has complete flexibility which encourages the use of this space for a multitude of happenings. Theatre-in-the Round, proscenium performances and recitals have all taken place in Jubilee Theatre. In addition, the space can be converted to a ballroom, a dining room seating 250 people or a reception hall. Jubilee is complete with its own workshop area, public lobby and separate entrance.

Hanbidge Hall, the third major component of the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, is the major convention and banquet hall at the Centre. Hanbidge Hall is named after R. L. "Dinny" Hanbidge, former Lieutenant Governor of the province, and has become a major activity area for the City of Regina. Theatre style seating for 1,400 persons and provision for banquet seating for 1,100 people have allowed larger groups to both entertain and be entertained at the centre.

For exhibit purpose, the room divides into ninety-six 8' x 8' display booths. In this respect, Hanbidge Hall has been used for the display and sale of hospital equipment, automobiles, agricultural machinery, camping equipment, etc.

Source: Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, May 1982.

In addition to these three major spaces, the Centre offers seven meeting rooms varying in capacity from 50 - 300 people. The Centre operates parking lots immediately adjacent to the building which provides space for over 1,100 automobiles.

The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts artistic impact on the community is obvious to all who enjoy the broad spectrum of concerts, plays and other entertainment offered. The Centre has played a major role in generating renewed enthusiasm for the performing arts. It is the home of the Regina Symphony, and the showcase for national and international touring ensembles, Broadway shows, folk dance troupes and popular music concerts. In a larger sense, programs and events at the Centre serve as a focus of community identity and community pride as well as being enjoyed for their artistic merit.

The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts is indeed a great community resource. In its first decade, the Centre has realized its bold mission - it has become what its founders hoped it would be: the artistic showcase of Southern Saskatchewan and the multifunctional cultural and convention centre of a community that has pride in its past and concern for its future.

The Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts officially opened in August of 1970. Since then, more than three million people have attended functions in the building. Such success is a tribute to the Centre and the fine management behind the Centre.

REGINA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Formed in 1908, the Orchestra has become one of Regina's most distinguished cultural institutions. It is Canada's oldest continuously operating symphony orchestra, entering its 75th season in 82-83. Under the direction of Music Director, Simon Streatfeild, the Orchestra will present 16 concerts in the Centre of the Arts. Major sponsors include Canada Council, the City of Regina, the Saskatchewan Arts Board and private and corporate donations. The Orchestra boasts 54 musicians, and a 100 voice Philharmonic Chorus.

Source: Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, May 1982.
Regina Symphony Orchestra, April 1982.

Other activities include Chamber Series Concerts, annual Philharmonic choral concerts and concerts by the South Saskatchewan Youth Orchestra. The Chamber Series Concerts are performed by the professional 11 member core group of the Orchestra (Regina Symphony Chamber Players). It is comprised of: clarinet, oboe, flute, bassoon, two violins, cello, double bass trumpet and french horn.

GLOBE THEATRE

The Globe Theatre was founded in 1966 by Sue and Kenneth Kramer with the assistance of the Saskatchewan Arts Board, and the Canada Council. The Globe initially functioned as a touring children's theatre, serving schools throughout Saskatchewan. All productions and performances are done "in-the-round" with audience seated on all sides of the stage.

The Globe Theatre has continued to perform for Saskatchewan school children, producing three plays each school year. Many of the plays the school company produces are written by the Globe's playwright-in-residence, Rex Deverell. During the 1980-81 school year, the school touring company performed for 70,000 students during 32 weeks of touring. They travelled 12,000 kilometers to visit 171 communities in Saskatchewan. The Globe Theatre school touring company performs for over one-third of the children in our province each school year.

The Globe's mainstage company was the first professional theatre in Saskatchewan. Each season six subscription plays are performed on tour in Saskatchewan (Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Estevan, and Weyburn), and in Regina for a total of 23 performances for each play. The response to the Globe's theatre season has been astounding during the last three seasons. Gradual and continual growth in the size of the audience throughout the 70's has accelerated to the point where the Regina run of each play has been 85% sold out before the beginning of the last two theatre seasons. There were almost 6,000 Globe Theatre subscribers during the 1981-82 theatre season.

Source: The Globe Theatre, April 1982.

The Globe Theatre is firmly established in the cultural life of Saskatchewan. Their new theatre is in the old City Hall in Regina, on the Scarth Street Mall. As tenants of the City, the Globe occupies two floors of the building, and performs on a brand new stage-in-the-round with a seating capacity that is doubled from their former theatre.

The Globe offers several programs above their subscription theatre season. Subject to arrangements, the theatre aims to mount a special Christmas production each season. PINNOCCHIO, and YOU'RE A GOOD MAN, CHARLIE BROWN were most recently presented to the Regina public at Christmas time.

The Globe Theatre is also the only professional theatre in Canada to have a playwright-in-residence. Mr. Rex Deverell has written 20 plays for the Globe since 1972. He is well known for his work for both children and adults. The Globe has produced world premieres of several of Mr. Deverell's plays including: BOILER ROOM SUITE, THE MARK ON THE CORNER, DRIFT, BLACK POWDER, his translation of THE ORESTEIA, and MEDICARE! The theatre will present two of his plays in the upcoming season: THE REGINA SHOW and RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The professional actors who perform at the Globe also provide crisis intervention training sessions for all RCMP recruits trained in Regina for work througnout Canada. This program has been provided by The Globe for eight years.

The directing staff of The Globe provide the drama teachers for the Saskatchewan Summer School of the Arts at Fort Qu'Appelle each summer. The school provides drama instruction for young people from all over Saskatchewan. Globe Theatre staff have provided this instruction since 1967.

Mr. Kenneth Kramer continues to serve The Globe as Artistic Director. Mr. Kramer provides both artistic and business guidance to the operation of The Globe. His stewardship has resulted in continued growth for The Globe both in artistic quality and in audience size over the years.

Source: The Globe Theatre, April 1982.

The Globe Theatre has never had an operating deficit. The Theatre is funded by the Saskatchewan Arts Board, the Canada Council, and by private and corporate donors. Earned revenue from subscriptions and ticket income comprise 33-1/3% of the theatre's operating budget.

Mosaic - Festival of Pavilions "Mosaic is Family and Friends"

A new feeling of pride in Regina's multicultural roots and talents was instilled in the citizens of Regina with the coming of the Mosaic-Festival of Pavilions in 1977. MOSAIC, the annual three-day event during the last weekend of May, features Pavilions of the multitudes of peoples found in Regina and represents cultures such as Scottish, Welsh, Chilean, Chinese, Native, German, Greek, Hungarian, East Indian, Irish, Italian, Phillippine, West Indies, Romanian, Scandinavian, and Ukrainian. The people whose skills, artistry, and rich traditions have contributed greatly to the way of life in Regina, bring us their performing arts, customs, crafts and cuisine to the mainstream of Regina's social and cultural life during MOSAIC.

A MOSAIC pass for $4.00 Adults; $3.00 Children/Senior Citizens gives you unlimited access to all the Pavilions located throughout Regina. Buses are available to transport visitors on a special route to all Pavilion sites during Festival hours, free of charge.

The visitor, upon entering a MOSAIC Pavilion will find himself in an exciting different world - where he will have the opportunity to observe the interesting customs and traditions, taste the food and drink, at a nominal charge, and even participate in the dance and songs of the forefathers of our community. The assortment of colours in costumes, decorations, and displays are truly representative of a pride in culture and heritage.

MOSAIC brings together all generations. It is an event for young and old alike, a time to share in an unique experience.

Source: Mosaic - Regina Multicultural Council, April 1982.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Founded in 1906, the construction of the present building began in 1953 as a Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee project. It was officially opened on May 16, 1955, by His Excellency, the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada (1952-1959).

The Lower Gallery of the Museum has over 100 showcases featuring geology, paleontology, archaeology, human history, conservation and zoology. There are 24 large habitat dioramas in the Upper Gallery. These true-to-life exhibits provide a panoramic, three dimensional view of wildlife in its natural Saskatchewan environment.

The Museum has an important role in developing public understanding and appreciation of Saskatchewan's natural resources. This work is carried out, in part, through its education program which includes educational films, lectures, children's activities, special projects, and the publication of informational booklets.

Condie Nature Refuge and the Fred Bard Nature Centre near Regina were developed through the Museum of Natural History. Archaeological excavations, assimilation and housing of artifacts and collections and preparation of displays, are all part of the museum's active and wide-ranging program to foster public awareness of Saskatchewan's natural history.

Open year round, May - September (inclusive) 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. (every day); October - April (inclusive) Monday - Friday, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.; Saturday, Sunday and holidays 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Admission: Free.
Governing Authority: Government of Saskatchewan Department of Culture and Youth.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE CENTENNIAL MUSEUM:

This internationally renowned Museum was founded in 1933 and, in 1973, moved into its own building which was designed to ensure the longevity of its collection that includes artifacts of importance to the national heritage. The building was officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the Honorary Commissioner of the Force, on July 4, 1973.

Source: Museum of Natural History, April 1982.
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum, March 1982.

The Museum depicts the colorful history and development of the R.C.M.P., not only in Canada, but also overseas. Modern crime-fighting techniques and equipment are also on display, and tours of the training facilities and Regina's oldest building - the beautiful R.C.M.P. Chapel - originate at the Museum. The Chapel building, constructed in 1883, will shortly be celebrating its centennial.

In 1981, nearly a quarter-of-a-million people visited the Museum from every province and territory in Canada, every state of the United States, and many overseas nations.

The Museum is located at the R.C.M.P. "Depot" Division on Dewdney Avenue West, which is also the location of the R.C.M.P. Academy - the Force's only recruit training center. This site is celebrating its centennial in 1982, and a number of special projects are planned to commemorate the part played by the Mounted Police in the history of Regina.

Hours: Winter: 8:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.
Summer: 8:00 a.m. to 8:45 p.m.
(June 1 - September 15)

THE SASKATCHEWAN SPORTS HALL OF FAME:

Saskatchewan has a rich sports history, and a large part of that history has been captured by the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame, which is located at 2205 Victoria Avenue in Regina.

Originally known as the Molson's Sports Hall of Fame, the Hall became a reality on October 31, 1966 when it was opened officially by Saskatchewan's Lieutenant Governor, the late R. L. Hanbidge, and Mr. Frank Selke (former manager of the Montreal Canadian Hockey Club).

A permanent gallery was first opened by Premier Allan Blakeney in 1974 in the headquarters of Saskatchewan Sport and Recreation Unlimited at 1915 South Railway in Regina. In 1979, the Hall moved into its present location in the old Land Titles Building, which is now protected as a heritage building (by the province).

Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum, March 1982.
Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame, March 1982.

The Hall of Fame is dedicated to recognizing and preserving the efforts and memory of those Saskatchewan people who have brought honour to the province through their contribution to the world of sport.

While the achievements of Gordie Howe in hockey, Ernie Richardson in curling, or George Reed in football are well known to most of us, there are many other prominent athletes and sports builders whose contributions are honoured and remembered in the Hall of Fame.

We are proud of our exhibition space. The Hall features pictures and information on the inducted individuals and teams, and a growing collection of artifacts, trophies, and memorabilia relating to the history of sports in the Province.

The Sports Hall of Fame is situated on the block immediately west of the Hotel Saskatchewan, opposite Victoria Park **and** are open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 12 noon to 4:00 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays. Admission is free.

PARKS AND RECREATION:

The City of Regina Parks and Recreation Department develops, operates and maintains many park areas and recreation facilities throughout Regina. In general, the first purpose of our parks is to provide recreation on a neighbourhood basis. Recreation, in its broadest sense, involves physical, cultural, and educational opportunities for people of all ages. Regina's parks, therefore, take many forms - from playgrounds and playing fields to areas of intensive horticultural development. Because municipal parks are neighbourhood facilities, they are usually relatively small and developed at frequent intervals, depending upon population density. Their development is dictated by the needs of each neighbourhood.

In 1970, the Community Recreation Concept, as it is now referred to, was initiated in Regina. Through this concept of recreation, Parks and Recreation personnel work within geographically-defined areas of Regina mobilizing volunteer citizens through the formation of Community Associations.

Source: Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame, March 1982.
City of Regina, Parks & Recreation, April 1982.

Through this network of Community Associations, our recreation staff work hand-in-hand with the volunteer residents assisting them in providing meaningful recreation experiences which meet the specific needs of their respective communities. The Parks and Recreation Department is a firm believer in, and remains committed to, the participation of citizens who desire a strong voice in recreation in their communities. The decentralized recreation concept is setting a trend in recreation services across Canada and the United States.

Our centralized branch was established to provide a service to the many clubs and organizations who are not limited by geographic area, but operate instead on a city-wide basis. Three consultants - Sports, Special Needs, and Cultural - are employed and carry out the responsibilities of acting as a resource person, consultant, and liaison person for the department and the city-wide groups. In addition when a need is apparent, and no other agency or association is presently satisfying the requirement, personnel of this branch will become involved directly in programming.

Facilities and Parks Operated by the Parks and Recreation Department

Parks -(including Public Reserves, Boulevards, Cul-de-Sacs, Buffer Strips and Channels);
-1700.92 acres of land of which 657.8 are irrigated.

Municipal Cemeteries - 2 cemeteries - Riverside Memorial Park
- Regina Cemetery

Greenhouse Operations - 3 greenhouses - a total of 9,543 sq.ft.

Flowerbeds - planted with annuals, 179 separate beds around the City.

Planters - modular - 148 units.

Nurseries - 3 nurseries - 47.27 acres with 44,590 plants on hand.

Total Tree and Shrub Inventory Maintained by this Department:
- 92,298 shade trees, 9,966 evergreens, 52,936 shrubs
=155,200 total (as of December 31, 1981).

Ball Diamonds - 180 in parks, playgrounds, and school sites
- 43 senior baseball facilities.

Ice Surfaces - 31 boarded rinks -10 neighbourhood lot rinks
- 13 double rink sites -9 indoor arenas (one contains curling rink)
- 19 major skating rinks -1 speed skating oval

Source: City of Regina, Parks & Recreation, April 1982.

Football/Soccer Fields - 89 (natural turf areas)

MAJOR SPORTS FACILITIES:

Douglas Park Track

5 tennis courts, 4 ball diamonds, football field, and Olympic all-weather track. This facility is maintained by the Wascana Centre Authority but operated by this Department.

Mount Pleasant Sports Complex - this 84 acre facility contains a football field, football practice facility, senior baseball and senior fastball field, soccer fields, tennis courts, toboggan slides, speed-skating oval, and a ski hill.

Taylor Field

Home of the Saskatchewan Roughriders and the Regina Rams. Seating capacity of 27,600 featuring an all-weather playing surface (artificial) as well as a natural turf practice facility.

Tennis Courts - 46 municipal courts

Golf Courses

Craig Municipal	-18 hole sand greens
Lakeview Par 3	-18 hole grass greens
Regent Par 3	- 9 hole grass greens
Tor Hill Municipal	-27 hole sand greens, features a "Family 9", -total of 275 acres
Murray Municipal	-18 hole grass greens, features full-time golf pro, concession stand, lounge, equipment rental and driving range. -total of 305 acres.

King's Park

King's Park is located just northeast of Regina, outside the City limits and is a multi-purpose recreation area which features: the Murray Municipal Golf Course, the Tor Hill Municipal Golf Course, two large picnic areas (total of 64 acres) with shelter, barbeques, fire pits, etc., as well as an 144 acre Animal Park with plains bison, white-tailed deer and numerous

Source: City of Regina, Parks & Recreation, April 1982.

small species of mammals and birds which are native to the geographic area. In addition, there also exists a model aircraft landing field, a stock car race facility and a moto-cross range. - Total area of King's Park is 1,458 acres.

Recreation Centres - 6

These multi-purpose centres are designed to provide both structured and non-structured programs such as photography, family fun evenings, dance, basketball, and floor hockey. Two of these centres, the Rotary and the Regina Senior Citizen Centres, are designed for this city's senior citizens. The Arts Activity Centre is a new facility offering specialized space and equipment for arts programs.

Jogging Tracks - 6 with total of 5,046 meters of track;

Lawn Bowling - 4 greens and clubhouse facility;

Horseshoe Pitches - 4;

Bicycle Trail - 7 kilometers of maintained and signed trail;

Toboggan Slides - 2, The Mount Pleasant facility as well as returning dual track slides at Ruth M. Buck School in northwest Regina.

Swimming Pools - 5 outdoor pools;

Paddling Pools - 7 outdoor paddling pools;

Lawson Aquatic Centre - Indoor pool featuring a 65 meter indoor pool with two moveable bulkheads, a 16x40 foot teaching pool; one, three, five, seven and one-half, and ten meter diving boards, an Omega timing system, universal gym, weight room and classrooms.

Source: City of Regina, Parks & Recreation, April 1982.

Medical and Hospital Services

Health Care

The Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission is appointed by the government. Three of the commissioners are practising physicians.

New residents of the province are required to register with the plan at no cost immediately upon arrival. They are provided with benefits from the first day of the third month following the date they establish residence in the province.

No matter what previous health problems existed, a beneficiary is entitled to all insured services and the beneficiary may select the physician, optometrist or chiropractor of his (her) choice.

A physician may bill the plan directly; bill through an approved health agency (Group Medical Services or Medical Services Incorporated); or bill the patient who may send the account to the Plan.

Doctors

There are presently 384 registered physicians in the City of Regina. Of these, 121 are either retired, earning less than $20,000.00 per year, or not in private practice; therefore, there is a total of 263 actively practising physicians (131 family practitioners, 40 medical specialists, 60 surgical specialists, and 32 technical specialists).

Dentists

There are approximately 79 dentists and dental surgeons located in Regina. Support facilities include nine denture clinics.

Chiropractors

Twenty chiropractors are located in Regina.

Optometrists

Eighteen optometrists are located in Regina.

Source: Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission, April 1982

Regina

MEDICAL FACILITIES

South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre

The South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre is comprised of the Pasqua Hospital, the Plains Health Centre and the Wascana Hospital. All three hospitals are operated by the Board of Governors of the South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre and receive their operating revenue through the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan, as do all other hospitals in the province.

Pasqua Hospital,
4101 Dewdney Avenue,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.
S4T 1A5

The Pasqua Hospital is a community hospital which also acts as a referral centre for the southern part of Saskatchewan. The bed complement is presently 402 adult and children and 50 bassinets. Services provided include Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics, Pediatrics and special care areas. Pasqua Hospital also contains the Allan Blair Memorial Clinic which provides cancer programs to southern Saskatchewan.

The hospital at the present time is involved in a regeneration program which will provide a needed increase in square footage while improving the facilities of patient care areas. Renovations and additions to date include new and expanded facilities for the Radiotherapy Program of the Cancer Clinic. Construction is underway to provide new facilities for Emergency, Radiology, Dietary, Materials Management, Pharmacy, Operating and Recovery Rooms, along with Intensive Care facilities which will be opened during 1982. Future programs will provide either new or upgraded facilities for patient wards and other support services.

Upon completion of regeneration, the Pasqua Hospital will accommodate 364 patients and have bassinet facilities for 30 newborns. The hospital will continue to function as an acute treatment hospital providing a wide range of services including but not limited to cancer investigation and treatment, diagnostic services such as Nuclear Medicine, Radiology, Laboratory, EEG/ECG, along with treatment areas such as Emergency, Physical Therapy and an organized Outpatient Department.

Plains Health Centre,
4500 Wascana Parkway,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.
S4S 5W9

The Plains Health Centre is an adult acute care teaching hospital with emphasis on the disciplines of Internal Medicine, General and Thoracic Surgery, Neurosciences, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Cardiology, Cardiac Surgery, Orthopedics and Urology. Inpatient services for Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology are not offered at the Plains as these specialities are exclusive to the other Regina acute care hospitals.

Admission to the Plains Health Centre may be either direct by a member of the hospital medical staff who has privileges, or by referral from any practicing physician in Saskatchewan. The Plains Health Centre is the major referral centre for the southern portion of the province.

The hospital contains 300 beds, the majority of which are in single rooms. The Plains Health Centre is believed to be the first hospital in Canada to primarily contain single rooms. The privacy of individual rooms is provided at no extra cost to the patient.

Treatment is a co-operative effort provided by the combined skills of many professional people motivated by the concept of meeting the patient's total needs. Medical and nursing staff collaborate with personnel from many departments in making certain that a patient's stay in hospital is as beneficial as possible. Their aim is to furnish a program of treatment which will enable each patient to maximize his capacity for a more healthy life.

The high skill of the professional staff is further assured with modern technological equipment.

In addition to in-hospital treatment, the Plains Health Centre offers a vigorous outpatient program with a spacious Emergency Department and a Family Medicine Unit. The Family Medicine Unit, which is a teaching version of a medical office, is one of the most advanced units of its kind in North America.

Regina

The Plains Health Centre is a teaching hospital affiliated with the College of Medicine of the University of Saskatchewan. Final year medical students and residents as well as nursing students and students of other health disciplines receive important clinical experience at the Plains.

Wascana Hospital,
Avenue G and 23rd Avenue,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.
S4S 0A5

The Wascana Hospital is located on the Legislative Grounds, Wascana Centre, Regina. It is a specialty hospital with specific emphasis on the rehabilitation of the physically disabled person and the treatment and care of patients suffering from chronic disease. Programs offered are Rheumatic Disease Unit, Workers' Compensation Program, Amputee Services, Spinal Cord Injury service, Orthopedics, Pediatrics, Extended Care and Rehabilitation in general.

The Wascana Hospital is one of the largest rehabilitation centres in Western Canada. It has inpatient accommodation for 269 persons as well as facilities for a large outpatient program. The hospital serves the population of the southern part of the province. Its Workers' Compensation Board program provides coverage for the entire province. Admission is on the basis of referral by any practicing physician in southern Saskatchewan to a physician with admitting privileges to Wascana Hospital.

Regina General Hospital,
1440 - 14tn Avenue,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.
S4P 0W5

The Regina General Hospital is a 483 bed hospital serving the southern part of Saskatchewan. Bed allocation includes: 38 psychiatric beds, 51 maternity, 67 paedriatic, 21 ICU/CCU, 117 medical and 190 surgical beds and 40 bassinets plus a facility to accommodate 20 neonates. The General Hospital has a medical staff of 329 physicians. Categories are as follows: 186 active physicians; 26 Associate physicians; 66 Courtesy; 15 Honorary; 36 Dental. Overall staff complements include 1,575 casuals and full-time staff.

Source: South Saskatchewan Hospital Centre, April, 1982.
Regina General Hospital, 1982.

The Hospital, at the present time, is involved in a regeneration program to rebuild and renovate portions of the facility. The regeneration program is a multi-phase program which is funded by the provincial government and is scheduled to take place over a period of ten years at a cost of $70 million in 1980 dollars. The first major phase of construction was completed and opened in May 1981. The new expansion includes two floors of medical/surgical nursing units, one floor of paediatric beds, labor and delivery suites, neonatal intensive care unit, intensive care unit, coronary care unit, newborn nursery, a portion of the obstetrics unit, laboratory, ECG/EEG, respiratory technology, dietary and staff cafeteria, pharmacy, stores, mail and messenger.

The next phase of construction is expected to be completed in 1984. This expansion will accommodate surgical, paediatric and medical nursing units, the operating rooms, emergency, radiology, admitting, finance, materials management, maintenance and housekeeping departments.

Regeneration and expansion will allow the Hospital to continue offering an active medical and surgical service with specialty areas in obstetrics, paediatric, haemodialysis and burn care. The General will serve the southern half of the province as a paediatric centre for the region and provide high risk obstetrical beds and an active neonatal intensive care unit for referrals and treatment.

Air Ambulance

Regina's Air Ambulance is operated by the Government of Saskatchewan, Executive Air Service, Department of Revenue, Supply and Services. The service has one aircraft operating at a flat rate of $140.00 for all in-province flights, regardless of the distance travelled. Out-of-province or out-of-country flights are charged at $1.00 per mile both ways and must be approved by the Department of Health. The Air Ambulance Service is available to all Saskatchewan residents requiring Emergency medical care, every day of the year on a 24-hour basis. A telephone answering service is available to take all calls when the Air Ambulance aircraft is flying - the numbers are: 664-5360 Saskatoon and 565-2013 in Regina. In extreme emergency, the telephone number of the Manager of Aviation is available through the answering service.

Source: Regina General Hospital, April 1982
Saskatchewan Revenue, Supply & Services, April 1982

Communication - Media

Radio Stations:

CBK	540 on the dial	20 hours daily	50,000 watts
CJME	1300 on the dial	24 hours daily	10,000 watts
CKCK	620 on the dial	24 hours daily	10,000 watts
CKRM	980 on the dial	24 hours daily	10,000 watts
CBK-FM	96.9 on the dial (FM)	19 hours daily	100,000 watts
CBKF-FM	97.7 on the dial (FM)	19 hours daily	14,000 watts (French)
CFMQ-FM	92.1 on the dial (FM)	24 hours daily	100,000 watts
CKIT-FM	104.5 on the dial (FM)	24 hours daily	10,000 watts
Z-99	99.0 on the dial (FM)	24 hours daily	

Television Stations:

CBKT	Channel 9 (Cable 4) CBC Network Video 140,000 watts
CKTV	Channel 2 (Cable 6) CTV Network Video 100,000 watts
CBKFT	Channel 13 (Cable 7) CBC Network (French) Video 140,000

Cable Regina (The Regina Cablevision Co-operative) provides 10 channels to its subscribers: Community Programming (Cable 3); CBKT (CBC Regina - Cable 4); KSRE-TV (PBS Minot - Cable 5); CKTV (CTV Regina - Cable 6); CBKFT (Radio-Canada Regina - Cable 7); KUMV-TV (NBC Williston - Cable 8); KXMD-TV (CBS/ABC Williston - Cable 10); CFSS-TV (CBC Yorkton - Cable 11); KTHI-TV (ABC Fargo-Cable 12); and Special Programming on Cable 13; (Broadcast news, House of Commons and other special programs are also carried on Cable 13).

As an additional part of its service, Cable Regina also offers CBK-FM, CBKF-FM and CFMQ-FM radio stations, and Teletheatre Regina.

Teletheatre is Canada's first closed circuit pay TV service, offering movies and specials that are uncut and commercial free. To receive Teletheatre (Channel 15), a subscriber must have either a converter or a TV set with a built-in converter. For information, please contact: Jean Freeman, Community Relations, Cable Regina, 102 - 1911 Park Street, Regina, Sask. S4N 5Y4.

Source: Cable Regina, March 1982.

Newspaper

Regina has one daily newspaper - The Leader Post, located in Regina at 1964 Park Street - Telephone 565-8211. The Leader Post circulation is:

City - 44,470
Overall- 70,165

The Leader Post is published twice daily except Sunday.

For information from the Media, please contact:

CBC-FM,
1840 McIntyre Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 2R1
Telephone: (306) 352-6641

CBK (CBC),
1840 McIntyre Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 2R1
Telephone (306) 352-6641

CBKT-TV (CBC),
1840 McIntyre Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 2R1
Telephone (306) 352-6641

CKTV (CTV),
P.O. Box 2000,
Regina, Saskatchewan.
S4P 3E5
Telephone: (306) 569-2000

CKRM Broadcasting Station,
2060 Halifax Street,
P.O. Box 9800, Regina.
S4P 3J4
Telephone (306)352-5661

CJME Radio Station,
2526 - 11th Avenue,
P.O. Box 1300, Regina, S4P 3B9
Telephone: (306) 569-1300

Z99-FM Radio Station,
2526 - 11th Avenue,
P.O. Box 1300, Regina, S4P 3B9
Telephone:(306) 359-9936

CKCK Broadcasting Station,
1922 Park Street,
P.O. Box 6200, Regina, S4P 3H7
Telephone: (306) 522-8591

CKIT-FM Broadcasting Station,
1922 Park Street,
P.O. Box 6200, Regina, S4P 3H7
Telephone: (306) 522-8591

CFMQ-FM Broadcasting Station,
2060 Halifax Street,
P.O. Box 9800, Regina, S4P 3J4
Telephone: (306) 525-9195

Source: The Leader Post Limited,
Various Radio and TV Stations, March, 1982.

The United Way of Regina

The Regina United Way campaigns have always enjoyed success.

1974	objective was: $	750,000.00
	actual amount: $	755,000.00
1975	objective was: $	843,150.00
	actual amount: $	845,177.00
1976	objective was: $	941,296.00
	actual amount: $	941,868.00
1977	objective was: $	1,045,929.00
	actual amount: $	1,000,393.00
1978	objective was: $	1,099,612.00
	actual amount: $	1,075,265.00
1979	objective was: $	1,266,896.00
	actual amount: $	1,183,690.00
1980	objective was: $	1,320,000.00
	actual amount: $	1,223,800.00
1981	objective was: $	1,400,000.00
	actual amount: $	1,360,000.00

The Regina United Way Campaign supports 28 voluntary agencies including all the major ones except Heart and Cancer. The amount raised in the fall of 1979 was $7.59 per capita which puts Regina in 8th place in the 16 major United Ways in Canada on a per capita basis.

The United Way Office is located at #100 - 1933 - 8th Avenue.
Telephone: 527-5671.

Source: Regina United Way, April 1982.

Churches

There are over one hundred churches in Regina, serving most denominations.

Anglican	10
Baptist	8
Christian and Missionary Alliance	5
Greek Orthodox	4
Lutheran	15
Pentecostal	3
Presbyterian	5
Roman Catholic	24
Salvation Army	3
Synagogue	1
Ukrainian Catholic	2
United	15
Others	33

Clubs, Lodges and Associations

A A Alcoholics Anonymous
A A Fellowship
Administration Centre for Sport, Culture & Recreation
Al-Anon & Alateen Information Services
Army, Navy & Air Force Veterans
Arthritis Society
Assiniboia Club
Associated Canadian Travellers Regina Club
Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists
Association Canadienne Francaise de Regina
Association Culturelle Franco-Canadienne de la Saskatchewan
Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan
Austrian Canadian Edelweiss Club
Big Sisters Association
Block Parent Program of Regina
Boy Scouts of Canada
Building Owners and Managers Association of Regina
Canadian Amateur Swimming Assoc.
Canadian Cancer Society
Canadian Council for the Defence of Incarcerated Children
Canadian Diabetes Association
Canadian Figure Skating Assoc.
Canadian Hostelling Association
Canadian National Institute for the Blind
Canadian Schizophrenia Foundation
Canadian Western Agribition Assoc.
Cathedral Area Community Assoc.
Central Literature Depot
Community Health Services Association Ltd.
Community Planning Association of Canada
Community Services & Native Alcohol Crisis Centre
Core Community Group
Core Management and Improvement Committee
Daughters of the Canadian Roumanian Club
Disabled Veterans Association
Dominion Automobile Association
Eckankar Regina Satsang
Electrical Contractors Association of Saskatchewan
Elks Club
Elks Purple Cross
Eureka Fellowship Society
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Health & Social Service Task Force
Flax Growers Western Canada
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research
Gay Community Centre
George Reed Foundation for the Handicapped
German Canadian Society Harmonie
Girl Guides Association of Saskatchewan
Hotels Assoc. of Saskatchewan
Housing and Urban Development Association of Regina
Hungarian Culture & Social Club
Independent Order of Foresters
Insurance Agents Assoc. of Saskatchewan
Italian Club
Junior Achievement of Regina
Kinsmen Sports Show
Knights of Columbus
League for Human Life
Legion of Frontiersmen Canadian Division
Legion of Frontiersmen Canadian Division - R Squadron
Loyal Order of Moose
Majestic Car Club
Masonic Temple
Mechanical Contractors Assoc. of Sask.
Mental Health Association
Montifiore Club
Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan
Navy League and Sea Cadets
North Central Builders Co-operative
North Central Community Society
North Central Health Resource Centre
North West Commercial Travellers Association of Canada
Odd Fellows
Orange Benevolent Society
Overeaters Anonymous

Clubs, Lodges and Associations, continued

Palliser Wheat Growers Association
Parkinsons Disease Chapter
Planned Parenthood of Saskatchewan
Prairie Implement Manufacturers Assoc.
Rebekah Assembly of Saskatchewan
Red Cross
Regent Court Tenant Centre
Regina Association for the Mentally Retarded
Regina Boxing Club
Regina Church Basketball Association
Regina Court Club
Regina Duplicate Bridge Club
Regina Fire Fighters Social Club
Regina Fish & Game League Gun Club
Regina Flying Club
Regina General Hospital Staff Nurses Assoc.
Regina Gun Club
Regina Jaycees
Regina Little League Baseball Association
Regina Lions Junior Band
Regina Multicultural Council
Regina Native Women
Regina Optimist Dolphins Swim Club
Regina Personnel Association
Regina Press Club
Regina Racquetcourts North
Regina Residential Property Owners Assoc.
Regina Riding Club
Regina Senior Citizen's Centre
Regina Silver Broom
Regina Single Parents Improvement Assoc.
Regina Society for the Humane Care of Animals
Regina Teachers Club
Regina Wildlife Federation
Regina Women's Community Centre
Retail Merchants Association of Canada
Riel Local
Road Builders and Heavy Construction Assoc.
Roumanian Canadian Cultural Club
Royal Canadian Air Cadets
Royal Canadian Legion-Regina Branch
Royal Canadian Legion Sask. Command
Royal Life Saving Society
Royal United Services Institute of Regina
Rugby Condors Club
St. John Ambulance Association
St. Michael's Ukrainian Club
Saskatchewan Amateur Basketball Assoc.
Saskatchewan Association for the Mentally Retarded
Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres
Saskatchewan Association of New Horizons
Saskatchewan Association of Special Care Homes
Saskatchewan Badminton Association
Saskatchewan Canada Week Committee
Saskatchewan Construction Assoc.
Saskatchewan Construction Labour Relations Council
Saskatchewan Cultural Exchange Society
Saskatchewan Elocution and Debate Assoc.
Saskatchewan Freedom Society
Saskatchewan Government Employees' Association
Saskatchewan Heart Foundation
Saskatchewan Hereford Assoc.
Saskatchewan Motor Dealers Assoc.
Saskatchewan Motor Club
Saskatchewan Museums Association
Saskatchewan Native Women's Association
Saskatchewan School Trustees' Assoc.
Saskatchewan Ski Association
Saskatchewan Soccer Association
Saskatchewan Special Olympics Society
Saskatchewan Sport
Saskatchewan Sport Trust
Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation
Scotland, Sons of
Sherwood Forest Country Club
Society for Promotion of Education and Activity for Children in the Home
Soroptimist Recreation Centre
South Saskatchewan Committee for World Development
Spectrum Productions Association

Clubs, Lodges and Associations, continued

Society of Engineering Technicians
and Technologists of Sask.
Turvey Centre
Ukrainian Cultural Centre
Ukrainian National Federation
Ukrainian Society of Prosvita
Victoria Club
Wa-Wa Temple
Wascana Pistol Club
Women in Need
Y.M.C.A.
Y.W.C.A.
Youth Unlimited

Convention Facilities

Name	Number of Meeting Rooms	Maximum No. of people for meetings in largest room	No. of banquet rooms	No. of people for banquets in largest room
Berkshire Inn	3	120	1	110
Holiday Inn	4	120	4	100
Imperial 400	2	80	-	-
Landmark Inn	6	250	6	200
Plains Flag Inn	2	110	2	80
Regina Inn	11	1400	11	750
Regina's Westwater Inn	5	300	5	200
Saskatchewan Hotel	12	1000	12	750
Sheraton Centre	8	700	8	450

Facilities Other Than Hotels

Regina Exhibition	7	(1) 7200 (2) 3000	5	2500
Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts	9	1600	7	1000
University of Regina	14	750	4	400

Source: Regina Tourist and Convention Bureau, March 1982.

The Regina Exhibition Association - People, Pride and Achievement

The Regina Exhibition Association Limited is a vibrant, thriving organization with a history based on people, pride and achievement.

In Regina, in 1884, an agricultural society brought together one hundred individuals to exchange goods, information and experiences on a warm fall day. When darkness fell and they were reluctantly packing their wagons to return to their homes, they turned to each other and said, "Let's do it again next year." It is this single expression of friendly enthusiasm on which the Regina Exhibition Association has been built.

The basic principle of gathering people together for business and pleasure was written into the Special Act of the legislature which incorporated the Regina Exhibition Association in 1907. The objectives of the Association, as outlined in the Act, were to exhibit products, goods, merchandise, machinery, paintings; to exhibit several breeds of horses and other animals by competitive tests; and to provide entertainment and amusement. The Act also empowered the Association to erect such structures as would be needed for them to carry out these objectives. The Regina Exhibition Association has followed these directives carefully and faithfully for 75 years.

Moving into the 1980's, the Exhibition Association manages, maintains and markets Exhibition Park, a 96 acre site with 23 multi-purpose facilities worth well over 20 million dollars, situated in the heart of Regina. The involvements of the Association center on several major annual events, the primary one of which remains the summer fair, one of very few fairs in North America to attract more than double the host city's population. Over the years the summer fair has been joined by the Regina Winter Fair, the Regina Horse Show, the Spring Carnival, Harness and Thoroughbred Racing and the Western Canada Farm Progress Show, all of which evolved as a result of the Association's continued efforts to be faithful to its purpose.

In addition to this, the Association works in partnership with many local organizations to promote the community's business, sport, entertainment,

Source: Regina Exhibition Association, May 1982.

cultural and agricultural life. An example of this Home Expo which is produced in the spring in co-operation with the Housing and Urban Development Association of Regina.

Still these ambitious involvements do not come close to painting a clear and accurate picture of what the Regina Exhibition Association is truly all about.

In 1981, association facilities were utilized for 3,500 non-exhibition event days. This means that, allowing for approximately 50 days when Exhibition activities took control of Exhibition Park, there was on any remaining day an average of eleven events taking place almost simultaneously. In fact, there was one day during the year when twenty-four different events were planned in Exhibition Park.

Association buildings provide a home for many tenants year round - the Kiwanis Junior Band, the Queen City Kinsmen Ballet School, the Saskatchewan Livestock Association, the Canadian Western Agribition, the Saskatchewan Jockey Club, the Regina Pats and the Regina Figure Skating Club. In addition, the Regina Exhibition Association provides a home for the NHL St. Louis Blues training camp, WHL (Regina Pats) and the SAJHL (Pat Blues) in the Agridome. But that's not all, 1981 witnessed the Kinsmen Sports Show, The Regina Bull Sale, the Regina Chamber of Commerce Farm Forum, Shrine and Canadian Firefighter's International Circus, the Haddassah Trade Fair, The Harlem Globetrotters, the World's Largest Garage Sale, the Arabian Horse Show, rock concerts by STYX and Streetheart - and still the list goes on - Curlodrome curling, car shows, conventions, wedding receptions, banquets, amateur and professional wrestling, farmers' markets, and shows, shows, shows - from dog and cat to gun and antique car.

The Exhibition Food Services Department operates all food related activities which take place within Exhibition Park. It boasts facilities to accommodate banquets for any occasion, whatever the size from 50 to over 2,000. This year the operation was extended to include barbecues in Confederation Park and Rider Pride Pep Rallies.

The Agridome complex, linking the Carousel (cafeteria) and Agribition building helps promote Regina as a convention center.

Besides promoting good business, the Association was good business paying over 5.5 million dollars to mostly local individuals, groups and businesses for wages, goods and services in 1981.

The Regina Exhibition Association's major natural resource is people. Few individuals realize that the Association's full-time, permanent year round employees number only 55. (Although the Association payroll, over an entire year, may swell to over 3,000 when part-time employees are considered). Still the Association's seemingly endless supply of human energy comes mostly from a voluntary source. The policies and activities of the Association are directed by a Board of 28 Directors, elected by the Shareholders (members) of the Association. In addition, four city aldermen and two representatives of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture are appointed to the Board. The Regina Exhibition Association is made up of more than 50 voluntary committees, one of which has 16 sub-committees of its own.

Because of the complexity and far reaching effects of its original objectives, the Regina Exhibition Association will never outlive its purpose or complete its task.

Buffalo Days

Regina's fun-filled Buffalo Days features days of concerts, costume contests, dances, stage performances, parades, beard derbies and other special events in a city specially decked out in gay colours and filled with friendly, costumed revellers. Buffalo Days culminates with the famous Regina Buffalo Days Exhibition.

The Buffalo Days' theme featuring clothing and decor of the West during the 1890's is used extensively throughout the year for conventions and special events.

Pile-O-Bones Sunday, which immediately precedes the Buffalo Days Exhibition, is Western Canada's largest one-day festival with crowds estimated at 80,000.

1982 Buffalo Days Exhibition is August 2 - 8.

Canadian Western Agribition

Canadian Western Agribition is Canada's International Livestock Show. The show is scheduled to start on the last Saturday in November of each year and runs for seven full days. Located in Regina, Saskatchewan, it is central to a vast number of Purebred and Commercial livestock producers and has become the "MARKETPLACE INTERNATIONAL".

The world-famous showplace features continuous Livestock Shows with record setting sales of purebred animals. In addition, a wide variety of shows and events provide entertainment for the whole family: Agribition Rodeo, Horserama, the Grain Show, the Home Interest Theatre, and, last but not least, the many horse shows and sales.

While livestock producers have an opportunity to discuss their various breeding programs at the Breed Association booths, and artificial breeding unit displays, visitors can enjoy the many exciting and interesting shows scheduled during Canadian Western Agribition each year.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT AGRIBITION:

-Incorporated in 1971 and becoming fast Canada's Marketplace International.
-Offers over $100,000.00 in prize money.
-4,000 head of Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Horses on display.
-World's largest on-halter Purebred Hereford Show.
-$2,400,000.00 in Gross Auction Sales in 1981.
-Many world record livestock prices established.
-North America's "premiere" Simmental Sale.
-Canada's only Show of Feeder Calves.
-More than 1,200 Exhibitors.
-The Grain Show.
-4-H Judging Seminar.
-Attendance is well over 100,000.
-Agribition Rodeo is one of North America's finest.
-Horserama: Heavy Horse Pulls, Team Roping and Special Attractions.
-Cutting Horse Tournament.
-Agricultural Inventions.

MEXabition

-Home and Farmstead mechanization for the present and future.
-Farm machinery exhibits.
-A "million dollar acre" of exhibits, demonstrations and films on the newest equipment, structures, materials, appliances, supplies and services.
-Special Ladies Program.

Source: Canadian Western Agribition Association, April 1982.